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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 18

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Battleship Delaware Makes Record—Senator Stone Again in the Lime-light—Spanish Cabinet Resigns—Prince Ito Killed by Korean—Orphans' Home Burns**BLACKBURN TO RESIGN:**—The Canal Record, the official Government paper, printed at Aucon, Canal Zone in the issue of Oct 13th contained the subjoined paragraph relative to Gov. J. C. S. Blackburn. "Commissioner J. C. S. Blackburn and Mrs. Blackburn sailed on the Aucon on Oct. 10 for the States. Mr. Blackburn will tender his resignation as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission to President Taft on his arrival in Washington."**HUNT TROPHIES ARRIVE:**—The entire consignment of skins of animals killed by Ex-Pres. Roosevelt and his son Kermit which was recently landed in New York City has been received at the Smithsonian Institute. Among the animals represented in this collection were rhinoceros, topi, hippopotamus, wilde beeste, zebra, giraffe, lion, leopard and baboon.**SENATOR MCCARREN DEAD:**—State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Brooklyn died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, Saturday morning. Senator McCarren never recovered from an operation for appendicitis which was performed Oct. 13. His death was expected.**THE GREATEST BATTLESHIP AFLOAT:**—When the "Delaware," the first American ship of the Dreadnought type, made such a fine showing on her screw standardization runs over the measured mile in Penobscot Bay recently, the United States came into possession of the fastest as well as the strongest battleship afloat. While her contract calls for twenty-one knots an hour, the Delaware easily made twenty-two knots and set the world's pace for battleships. In making this speed her engines were forced to develop 30,000 horse power the highest ever made by a first class battleship. In addition to her speed and heavy displacement the Delaware is 25 per cent stronger on the offense and defense than any other battleship yet constructed, which means that her batteries can throw 25 per cent more metal and that her vitals are protected by heavier armor than any other vessel afloat. The North Dakota a sister ship has a trial over the same course in a few days.**SENATOR STONE SLAPS NEGRO CABBY:**—Bill Stone United States Senator from Missouri, recently added another star to his crown of notoriety by slapping a negro cabby who charged him a dollar fare. He only paid the bill when the cab-driver got possession of his grip and after policeman Condes, of the station squad said that a dollar was not exorbitant. Wild Bill vanished thru the gate gesticulating wildly and landed on a Jefferson City train. It will be recalled that some time ago Senator Stone used the same eloquence on a negro driver who disagreed with him as to the amount of water it took to make a proper "chaser." We have noticed that the Senator fights

(Continued on Fourth Page)

FOOTBALL

Berea Loses to Georgetown.

The contest between Georgetown and Berea at Georgetown last Saturday could hardly be called a football game, but then, it could not be called anything else. It was a wading and diving contest, the material in which the wading and diving was done being stiff mud. The football early in the game acquired the size of a bushel basket, and there were few fumbles only because the ball stuck to the men's hands. The end runs were few and far between, but some times a man on one side or the other would manage to get started while the other side were cleaning off their shoes. The only real danger in the game was that some one would get drowned, and Capt. Flannery probably would have been, if the officials had not pulled the others off from him fast.

As to football, the honors were about even, Berea playing in very hard luck. Georgetown got the kickoff and thus made the only good gain of the day. During the first half the ball stayed near where it was first downed, on Berea's thirty yard line. Twice Berea was penalized fifteen yards, or she would have got it to the middle of the field. Just at the end of the half Kenney, Georgetown's star half, managed to make fifteen yards, being downed on Berea's three yard line. There was very little chance that Georgetown would have put it over, however, as she could not gain thru the line.

In the second half Georgetown again got the advantage by getting a punt over Jackson's head, the ball being downed well into Berea's territory. There it stayed, neither side being able to gain anything good, till Kenney again got away for twenty yards and a touchdown. Elaborate preparations failed to secure the goal. After Berea's kick off the ball stayed pretty well in Georgetown's territory the rest of the game.

The Berea team was somewhat weakened by the absence of Lampe, who was called home last week, but Stearned played well at this end. In every respect the playing was up to the standard of Berea's work this year.

The line-up follows:

Georgetown College—Creekmore, re; Caswell, rt; Tudor (Capt), c; Moreland, lg; Thomason, lt; Dale, le; Robinson, qb; Howard, rh; Barnett, fb; Kenney, lb.

Berea—Bender, re; Bowman, rt; Henry, rg; Keffer, c; Gabbard, lg; A. Archer, lt; Stearned, le; Jackson, qb; A. Flannery, rh; C. Flannery (Capt), fb; B. Archer, lb.

Summary—Touchdown, Kenney. Referee—Munro, Michigan. Umpire—Guyn. K. S. U. Field Judge, Scheler. Ref. I. W. U. Linesman—J. W. Hill. Timekeepers—Vaughn and J. L. Hill.

DEPLORES LAWLESSNESS

In the November issue of The Scrap Book is Governor Wilson's important paper on "The People and Their Law." Taking up the cudgels for his native State, he says in part:

"I am entirely safe in saying that there is no issue in Kentucky upon the question of law and order; that the sentiment of the State is strong earnest, faithful, and unyielding in favor of upholding the law."

"The disorders in Kentucky continue, under the secret operation of the men who had money interest in continuing their unlawful and criminal powers, for nearly a year, but finally the reign of fear in thousands of homes has come to an end at least for the present; and I trust in our people, and believe that there can be no serious renewal of the trouble."

"The night-riders, except for one year each in the penitentiary for two of them, are yet unpunished, but no statute of limitation protects them; and over all of them hangs the sword of justice of the people's law."

Never Touched Him.

"Yes," said the amateur fisherman, "I caught a three-pound trout yesterday and while at the end of my line in midair it was seized by a hawk and carried off."

"You're all right," rejoined the village grocer. "Such a trifle as fixing the weight of a fish before it is landed can't impair your standing in the Ananias club."

Horse Cars for Bungalows.

The London county council has been advertising for sale "a number of disused horse tram cars," suitable for "bungalows, houseboats, portable buildings, tool and garden sheds, contractors' offices, cycle and motor houses and for use on farms, potato fields, golf fields, football and cricket grounds."

Latin Proverb.

The asp borrows poison from the viper.

PATRIOTISM AND TAXES.

There is nothing that the average man hates more than to pay taxes. He feels that it is money gone for nothing—that he is being "stuck" for just that amount—that it is a burden put upon him without right or justice. And, therefore, the average man pays just as little as he can. When the assessor comes around he perjures himself about his personal property, when the Board of Equalization meets he perjures himself again, when it comes to working out his time on the road he loafs all he can, and finally, when he does have to pay, he curses good.

And yet, when the subject comes up, he will tell you he is a good patriot. Sometimes he believes it, too!!!

Let us recall again the definition of patriotism which we discussed a few days ago. Patriotism is the sentiment of love and devotion to one's country and its interest, before one's own private interests. Then, the man who would steal from his country would not be a patriot, and the man who would refuse to give to his country what he owed it, would not be a patriot, would he? He would hardly be an honest man.

Our country gives to each of us certain things—and we are pretty anxious to see that we all get our fair share of those things. She gives the law to protect us, and the help of big departments to work for our interests, and an army to keep off invaders, and money for public enterprises in our neighborhoods, and institutions to care for us if we go blind, or insane, or otherwise unable to care for ourselves. These things have to be paid for. They belong to all of us, and the payments are the taxes. We really owe our taxes to the government—the man who pays his full tax is really only honest, and the fact that he pays ought not to give him any claim on patriotism. But when he doesn't pay, he certainly forfeits all right to be called a good citizen.

Of course, as we have said before, a man has a right not to be patriotic, if he wants to, but for Heaven's sake let us stop the hypocrisy of calling any tax dodger a patriot.

While we are on this subject of taxes, we would like to call the attention of our readers briefly to a few other facts about them.

Some men try to excuse their tax dodging on the ground that the taxes are not wisely spent. Taxes are spent by officers elected by the people. When those officers are not worthy of their trust, it is the fault of the people, or of a majority of them, and they have no right to try to dodge the results of their own folly in electing men for personal reasons or spite or other things instead of fitness. Unless a man can show that he did his best to have the government officers well qualified men, he has no right to allege their incompetence in excuse for his tax dodging. And men who do their duty in election, by the way, are not the men that try to dodge taxes.

Some people do not understand that the money the government spends must all come from the people, some way or the other, and so they are willing to graft, or in plain English, steal, a little from the government. They overcharge for work on the roads, or for any other service they perform for the government, and they sell it poor goods for good prices, or do poor work for high wages, or in other ways try to get a soft thing out of the government. All that costs money to the tax payers, and it is a remarkable thing that they will allow other people to steal in these ways. So long as a man is not stealing, or is allowing his friends to steal, he is not only not a patriot, as we can plainly see, but he has no right to complain about his taxes.

Taxes properly spent are the best investment a man or country can make. The public things, for general good, bring back larger returns in actual money, than any other form of investment. If every man in the mountains should spend a hundred dollars on good roads in the next year, it would pay him back in money made or saved in two years, and the roads would still be there. It is so with the schools and with all forms of taxation. If the money is rightly spent, taxes will make a people rich, as has been proved time and time again. And a good patriot will not only be glad to pay his taxes, which, even if much is wasted, are still helpful for the country, but he will try hard to see that the waste is made less, and that all the country's money goes where patriotism demands that it should go—for the good of the people.

There are more independent candidates for one office and another thru this country this Fall than has been the case for many years, and the issues are being so confused in many cases that good Republicans sometimes cannot be blamed for getting a little mixed. Every man has, of course, the right to vote for whoever he wants to, but there are some pretty clear rules about a man who calls himself a Republican voting anywhere but under the Log Cabin.

Any such man is a bolter, no matter for what reason he does it. Bolting may be justified in some cases, and a man still call himself a Republican, but unless the party has committed some crime which deserves punishment, or unless it has nominated a candidate unfit to support, while another and better candidate is offered elsewhere, any man who puts his mark anywhere except just under the Log Cabin loses his right to call himself by the name of the grand old party of Lincoln, and Grant, and McKinley, and Roosevelt, and Taft. The Republican party has stood the test of years and many voters have come and gone, so that few are left that voted for its first candidates, but never yet has the party proved recreant to her trust or betrayed her followers, and so today there is no excuse except conscience for any man's leaving the party of his fathers.

All Republicans mark their ballots just once—under the Log Cabin.

Don't forget to vote for the good road amendment! That is the last word to every voter in this state before the election of next Tuesday. No matter so vitally affecting the people has been before them for a long time. It has been discussed in these columns, and there is nothing more to say about it. The vote from the mountains ought to be unanimous. Do your share, that's all.

YOU ARE INVITED

Invitation from Pres. and Mrs. Frost.

Our duties have been such as to keep us from meeting friends, and neighbors as freely as we desired for some years past. We are now suddenly called to leave our home for an indefinite time. It would be our pleasure and desire to greet and say goodbye to all our neighbors in Berea and vicinity. As this is impossible we cordially invite all who would wish us to call on them to be so good as to call on us at the President's House, on Friday night, Oct. 29, between seven and nine.

Wm. G. and Ellen Frost.

Change of Evils.

Fond Parent—"Children are such a blessing in the home." "You bet they are. Why, since we've had two children my wife has scarcely any time to play the piano."

DEMOCRATS ON THE RUN

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 23.—A big rally was held by Democrats at the Court-house here this afternoon, indulging in speeches and making out final plans for the coming election on November 2.

Democrats here are feeling more uneasiness than for many years, due to the strong Republican opposition that is in the field. Both parties had striven to increase in registration, and both are just as confident of victory.

This county gives a large Republican majority in State and National elections, but the Democrats have always carried county office elections heretofore, and are working every effort to hold to the same, while the Republicans say they are going to stand together and for once control the county offices.—Louisville Herald.

Origin of Calico.

Calico derives its name from Calicut, a town in India.

BEREA'S PROSPERITY COSTS

President Frost Must Seek Long Rest.

President Frost arrived from Washington on Tuesday and met the Convocation of College workers that night. The advice of his physicians is that he should drop all work and all thoughts of Berea for several months. He is not confined to his bed, but nervously shattered and worn by the anxieties of seventeen years' work for Berea. He will sail with his wife and two younger children for some quiet place in the old world where he can eat, sleep, exercise and live a care-free life for a time. On this condition the doctors promise that he shall come back as vigorous as he was nine years ago, when his breakdown began.

Many of the President's duties were assigned to other workers last year and the others are now laid upon Prof. Geo. N. Ellis who will act as Regent in the President's absence.

Persons who have lived long in Berea will fully realize the work which President Frost has expended on the uplift of Berea and all the good things which it represents.

As it is impossible for the President to say farewell to all his friends one by one at their homes, he and Mrs. Frost invite their neighbors in Berea and vicinity to call at the President's House Friday night.

WORTH READING

Don't forget to read Clark Wilson's article on raising wheat in the mountains, published in this week's issue. Mr. Wilson has had practical experience, and was raised on a mountain farm, and what he says is worth reading.

Among the other good things in this week's issue is the continued story of Whispering Smith. Don't miss a single one of the thrilling installments.

Next week there will be a resume of the school law changes—a thing that every parent wants to know. Watch for it.

Coming soon—a big story, with a picture of one of the most remarkable women of the mountains, or anywhere else. She is eighty-eight years old, and has had 562 descendants, of whom 452 are alive. If any one can beat that, we want to know it. Watch for this story too.

WILL START NEW SCHOOL

Miss Bertha Robinson, who has for years had a fine reputation as a dress maker here, and is very well known, returned Saturday night from Cincinnati, where she graduated from Keisler's Ladies Tailoring College. She is planning to start here a branch of the same college, which has its headquarters in St. Louis. Her school, in a location soon to be announced, will have full rights to patterns and system, and will be thoroughly equipped with the most modern apparatus. It will open within two or three weeks. Miss Robinson herself won high honors at the College, having made the best record of any pupil in some ninety schools.

GETS 21 YEARS

Ernest Hays, of Clover Bottom, who last June killed his brother-in-law, James Lane, at Big Hill, this county, was convicted of murder in the second degree before the Circuit Court in Richmond on Tuesday, and was sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary at hard labor. The defense in the case was self-defense. Leonard Abney, who has been accused as an accessory, has not been tried. The boys both escaped after the shooting, and were only captured a few weeks ago by Sheriff Johnson. A large reward for their capture was offered by the relatives of the deceased and by Gov. Willson.

COLORED SCHOOL EXHIBITION

The colored school of Berea will have a Visitors Day and Exhibition next Monday afternoon from two to four, to which all patrons and friends of the school are invited. President and Mrs. Frost will be present, and the pupils will show what they have been doing in study and music, industries and other lines.

Probably on the Team.

"Such ignorance is inexcusable!" exclaimed Aunt Hypatia. "My nephew Percival has been going to college nearly three years, and when I asked him this morning whether he knew anything about Homer he said: 'Sure! A homer is a hit that's good for four bases.'"

Things.

All things are divided into two classes: The things you don't like and the things that are not good for you.—Puck.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Wind Storm Hits Central Kentucky—Mrs. Duke Buried at Lexington—Burley Society Incorporates—Salvator, the World's Fastest Race Horse Dies at Elmdorf.**DIED OF LOCKJAW:**—Ernest Baxter of Richmond, died Saturday of lockjaw. Three days before he struck a piece of wire thru his foot.**HEAVY STORM:**—The high wind storm which visited Central Kentucky Friday night did considerable damage in some places. However very little damage was done in Madison County. A high wind accompanied by cold rain struck Berea about eleven o'clock Friday night and continued all day.**MRS. BASIL W. DUKE DEAD:**—The funeral services of Mrs. Basil W. Duke who died suddenly in Louisville Wednesday morning was held Friday afternoon at the family residence in Louisville. Saturday morning the body was brought to Lexington over the L. & N. railroad. The interment took place in the Lexington cemetery in the family lot beside her famous brother Gen. John H. Morgan.**SALVATOR IS DEAD:**—Salvator the world's greatest race-horse, and one of the foremost sires of a generation, died at Elmdorf Farm Fayette County at an early hour Friday morning, old age being the cause of his demise. Salvator, the great son of Prince Charlie was twenty-three years old and held the world's record for a mile on a straight-away course, having negotiated the distance as a 4 year old in the remarkable time of 1:35½. This noted racer won \$120,000 on the turf and established a world record which has not been in danger for 19 years. His death has been expected for some time and Mr. Haggin has for several years employed a special groom to look after the horse. Salvator was buried with fitting ceremony Sunday near "Green Hills" the mansion of Mr. Haggin and a monument will be erected at the place.**BURLEY SOCIETY BECOMES BIG CORPORATION:**—To many people who have hitherto had great hope and confidence in the Burley Society, the incorporating with a two million dollar capital and the assuming of the nature of a big corporation, brings distrust and a shattering of hopes for the relief of the tobacco growers in Central Kentucky. Many people thought they saw in the Burley Tobacco Society a possible relief for the farmer from the intolerable grind of the American Tobacco Co., in particular, and from many other grievances resulting from combinations of men and money. But the attitude of the men controlling the Burley Society, and the fact that they themselves are assuming the nature of a trust destroys its usefulness to the farmers of Kentucky. The Clark County farmers are trying now to get out of the pool, and there are other signs that it is breaking up.**JUDGE PECKHAM DEAD:**—Rufus W. Peckham, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his summer home at Altamont, Oct. 24th after a short illness. Judge Peckham was a Democrat and was appointed by Pres. Cleveland in 1896. He has been on the bench, State and Federal for twenty-six years.**YOUTSEY CONVERTED:**—Henry E. Youtsey sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Senator Wm. Goebel has been converted. The man who succeeded in reaching him was Rev. Geo. L. Herr and the medicine employed was a little pamphlet reporting the reformation of one Dan O'Brien a noted scalawag who was finally converted.**REPUBLICAN GAIN:**—After a vast amount of work in which one of the best political organizations ever effected in Kentucky was made and put to practical use, the members of the Republican State Central Committee find in looking over the situation that the Republicans have made great gains in Kentucky and that there is every prospect of the Senate being Republican by a safe majority and the majority in the House greatly reduced. The Republican leaders are quite certain that they will carry Louisville by a good majority and that every thing will be in excellent shape thruout the State.**SUICIDE OF GUARD:**—A. C. Alexander of Owen County, a guard at the Frankfort Penitentiary, committed suicide early Tuesday morning at his boarding house by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been in ill health and despondent for several weeks. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Be Slow to Action.

Precaution is better than repentance.—Greek Proverb.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

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WHISPERING SMITH

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ANDRÉ BOWLES

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SYNOPSIS.

Murray Sinclair and his gang of wreckers were called out to clear the railroad tracks at Smoky Creek. McCloud, a young road superintendent, caught Sinclair and his men in the act of looting the wrecked train. Sinclair pleaded innocence, declaring it only amounted to a small sum—a treat for the men. McCloud discharged the whole outfit and ordered the wreckage burned. McCloud became acquainted with Dickie Dunning, a girl of the west, who came to look at the wreck. She gave him a message for Sinclair. "Whispering" Gordon Smith told President Bucks of the railroad of McCloud's brave fight against a gang of crazed miners and that was the reason for the superintendent's appointment to board at the boarding house of Mrs. Sinclair, the ex-foreman's deserted wife. Dickie Dunning was the daughter of the late Richard Dunning, who had died of a broken heart shortly after his wife's demise, which occurred after one year of married life. Sinclair visited Marion Sinclair's shop and a fight between him and McCloud was narrowly averted. Smoky Creek bridge was mysteriously burned. McCloud prepared to face the situation. President Bucks notified Smith that he had work ahead. McCloud worked for days and finally got the division running in fairly good order. He overheard Dickie criticizing his methods, to Marion Sinclair. A stock train was wrecked by an open switch. Later a passenger train was held up and the express car robbed. Two men of a posse pursuing the bandits were killed. McCloud was notified that Whispering Smith was to hunt the desperadoes. Bill Dunning, a road lineman, proposed that Sinclair and his gang be sent to hunt the bandits. A stranger, apparently with authority, told him to go ahead. Dunning was told the stranger was "Whispering Smith." Smith approached Sinclair. He tried to buy him off, but failed. He warned McCloud that his life was in danger. McCloud was carried forcibly into Lance Dunning's presence. Dunning refused the railroad's right-of-way, he had already signed for. Dickie interposed to prevent a shooting affray. Dickie met McCloud on a lonely trail to warn him his life was in danger. On his way home a shot passed through his hat. Whispering Smith reported that Du Sang, one of Sinclair's gang, had been assigned to kill McCloud. He and Smith saw Du Sang. Whispering Smith taunted Du Sang and told him to get out of Medicine Bend or suffer. Du Sang seemed to succumb to the bluff. McCloud's big construction job was taken from him because of an injunction issued to Lance Dunning by the United States court. A sudden rise of the Crawling Stone river created consternation. Dickie and Marion appealed to McCloud for help. Whispering Smith joins the group.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

Marion put her hand for a moment on his coat sleeve; he looked at Dickie with another laugh and spoke to her because he dared not look toward Marion. "Going back to-night, do you say? You never are?"

Dickie answered quite in earnest: "Oh, but we are. We must!"

"Why did you come, then? It's taken half the night to get here, and will take a night and a half at least to get back."

"We came to ask Mr. McCloud for some grain sacks—you know, they have nothing to work with at the ranch," said Marion; "and he said we might have some and we are to send for them in the morning."

"I see. But we may as well talk plainly," Smith looked at Dickie. "You are as brave and as game as a girl can be, I know, or you couldn't have done this. Sacks full of sand, with the boys at the ranch to handle them, would do no more good to-morrow at the bend than bladders. The river is flowing into Squaw lake above there now. A hundred men that know the game might check things yet if they're there by daylight. Nobody else, and nothing else on God's earth can."

There was silence before the fire. McCloud broke it: "I can put the 100 men there at daylight, Gordon, if Miss Dunning and her cousin want them," said McCloud.

Marion sprang to her feet. "Oh, will you do that, Mr. McCloud?"

McCloud looked at Dickie. "If they are wanted."

Dickie tried to look at the fire. "We have hardly deserved help from Mr. McCloud at the ranch," she said at last.

He put out his hand. "I must object. The first wreck I ever had on this division Miss Dunning rode 20 miles to offer help. Isn't that true? Why, I would walk 100 miles to return the offer to her. Perhaps your cousin would object," he suggested, turning to Dickie; "but no, I think we can manage that. Now what are we going to do? You two can't go back to-night, that is certain."

"We must."

"Then you will have to go in boats," said Whispering Smith.

"But the bill road?"

"There is five feet of water across it in half a dozen places. I swim my horse through, so I ought to know."

"It is all back-water, of course, Miss Dunning," explained McCloud. "Not dangerous."

"But moist," suggested Whispering Smith, "especially in the dark."

McCloud looked at Marion. "Then let's be sensible," he said. "You and Miss Dunning can have my tent."

"Is this where you stay?" asked Dickie.

"The river to-night. It's a sort of continuous performance, you know," McCloud looked at Dickie. "Take off your coat, won't you, please?"

Whispering Smith was trying to drag a chest from the foot of the cot, and Marion stood watching. "What are you trying to do?"

"Get this over to the table for a seat."

"Silly man! why don't you move the table?"

Dickie was taking off her coat. "How inviting it all is!" she smiled. "And this is where you stay?"

"When it rains," answered McCloud. "Let me have your hat, too."

"My hair is a sight, I know. We rode over rocks and up gullies into the brush—"

"And through lakes—oh, I know! I can't conceive how you ever got here at all. Your hair is all right. This is camp, anyway. But if you want a glass you can have one. Knisely is a great swell; he's just from school, and has no end of things. I'll rob his bag."

"Don't disturb Mr. Knisely's bag for the world!"

"But you are not taking off your hat. You seem to have something on your mind."

"Help me to get it off my mind, will you, please?"

"If you will let me."

"Tell me how to thank you for your generosity. I came all the way over here to-night to ask you for just the help you have offered, and I could not—"

"—it stuck in my throat. But that wasn't what was on my mind. Tell me what you thought when I acted so dreadfully at Marion's."

"I didn't deserve anything better after placing myself in such a fool position. Why don't you ask me what I thought the day you acted so beautifully at Crawling Stone ranch? I thought that the finest thing I ever saw."

"You were not to blame at Marion's."

"I seemed to be, which is just as bad. I am going to start the phones going. It's up to me to make good, you know, in about four hours with a lot of men and material. Aren't you going to take off your hat?—and your gloves are soaking wet."

A voice called the superintendent's name through the tent door. "Mr. McCloud?"

"What is it, Bill?"

"Twenty-eight and nine-tenths on the gauge, sir."

McCloud looked at his companions. "I told you so. Up three-tenths. Thank you, Bill; I'll be with you in a minute. Tell Cherry to come and take away the supper things, will you? That is about all the water we shall get to-night. I think. It's all we want," added McCloud, glancing at his watch.

"I'm going to take a look at the river. We shall be quiet now around here until half-past three, and if you, Marion, and Miss Dunning will take the tent, you can have two hours' rest before we start. Bill Dunning will guard you against intrusion, and if you want ice water ring twice."

CHAPTER XIX.

A Talk with Whispering Smith.

When Whispering Smith had followed McCloud from the tent, Dickie turned to Marion and caught her hand.

"Is this the terrible man I have heard about?" she murmured. "And I thought him ferocious! But he is as pitiless as they say, Marion?"

Marion laughed—a troubled little laugh of surprise and sadness. "Dear, he isn't pitiless at all. He has unpleasant things to do, and does them. He is the man on whom the railroad relies to repress the lawlessness that breaks out in the mountains at times and interferes with the operating of the road. It frightens people away, and prevents others from coming in to settle. Railroads want law and order. Robbery and murders don't make business for railroads. They depend on settlers for developing a country, don't you know; otherwise they would have no traffic, not to speak of wanting their trains and men let alone. When Mr. Bucks undertook to open up this country to settlers, he needed a man of patience and endurance and with courage and skill in dealing with lawless men, and no man has ever succeeded so well as this terrible man you have heard about. He is terrible, my dear, to lawless men, not to any one else. He is terrible in resource and in daring, but not in anything else I know of, and I knew him when he was a boy and wore a pink worsted scarf when he went skating."

"I should like to have seen that scarf," said Dickie, reflectively. She rose and looked around the tent. In a few minutes she made Marion lie down on one of the cots. Then she walked to the front of the tent, opened the flap, and looked out.

Whispering Smith was sitting before the fire. Rain was falling, but Dickie put on her close-fitting black coat, raised the door-flap, and walked noiselessly from the tent and up behind him. "Alone in the rain?" she asked.

She had expected to see him start at her voice, but he did not, though he rose and turned around. "Not

now," he answered as he offered her his box with a smile.

"Are you taking your hat off for me in the rain? Put it on again!" she insisted with a little tone of command, and she was conscious of gratification when he obeyed amiably.

"I won't take your box unless you can find another!" she said. "Oh, you have another! I came out to tell you what a dreadful man I thought you were, and to apologize."

"Never mind apologizing. Lots of people think worse than that of me and don't apologize. I'm sorry I have no shelter to offer you, except to sit on this side and take the rain."

"Why should you take the rain for me?"

"You are a woman."

"But a stranger to you."

"Only in a way."

Dickie gazed for a moment at the fire. "You won't think me abrupt, will you?" she said, turning to him, "but, as truly as I live, I cannot account for you, Mr. Smith. I guess at the ranch we don't know what goes on in the world. Everything I see of you contradicts everything I have heard of you."

"You haven't seen much of me yet, you know, and you may have heard much better accounts of me than I deserve. Still, it isn't surprising you can't account for me; in fact, it would be surprising if you could. Nobody pretends to do that. You must not be shocked if I can't even account for myself. Do you know what a derelict is? A ship that has been abandoned but never wholly sinks."

"Please don't make fun of me! How did you happen to come into the

humor. "That is a ridiculous accident, and it all came about when I lived in Chicago. Do you know anything about the infernal climate there? Well, in Chicago I used to lose my voice whenever I caught a cold—sometimes for weeks together. So they began calling me Whispering Smith, and I've never been able to shake the name. Odd, isn't it? But I came out to go into the real estate business. I was looking for some gold-bearing farm lands where I could raise quartz, don't you know, and such things—yes, I don't mind telling you this, though I wouldn't tell it to everybody—"

"Certainly not," assented Dickie, drawing her skirt around to sit in closer confidence.

"I wanted to get rich quick," murmured Whispering Smith, confidentially.

"Almost criminal, wasn't it?"

"I wanted to have evening clothes."

"Yes."

"And for once in my life two pairs of suspenders—a modest ambition, but a gnawing one. Would you believe it? Before I left Bucks' office he had hired me for a railroad man. When he asked me what I could do, and I admitted a little experience in handling real estate, he brought his fist down on the table and swore I should be his right-of-way man."

"How about the mining?"

Whispering Smith waved his hand in something of the proud manner in which Bucks could wave his presidential hand. "My business, Bucks said, need not interfere with that, not in the least; he said that I could do all the mining I wanted to, and I

the bag. What do you think? That man who is now president of this road had somewhere seen a highly-colored story about me in a magazine, a ten-cent-over here and look at our work and judge for yourself."

They rode to where the forces assembled by Lance were throwing up embankments and riprapping. There was hurried running to and fro, a violent dragging about of willows, and a good deal of shouting.

Dunning, with some excitement, watched McCloud's face to note the effect of the activity on him, but McCloud's expression, naturally reserved, reflected nothing of his views on the subject. Dunning waved his hand at the lively scene. "They've been at it all night. How many would you take away, sir?"

"You might take them all away, as far as the river is concerned," said McCloud, after a moment.

"What? Hell! All?"

"They are not doing anything, are they, but running around in a circle? And those fellows over there might as well be making mud pies as riprapping at that point. What we need there is a mattress and sandbags—and plenty of them. Bill," directed McCloud in an even tone of business as he turned to Dunning, "see how

ing all the teams you can at that end of the work?"

"Every man that can be spared from the river shall go at it. Come over here and look at our work and judge for yourself."

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"Alone in the Rain?"

mountains? I do want to understand things better."

"Why, you are in real earnest, aren't you? But I am not making fun of you. Do you know President Bucks? No? Too bad! He's a very handsome old bachelor. And he is one of those men who get all sorts of men to do all sorts of things for them. You know, building and operating railroads in this part of the country is no joke. The mountains are filled with men that don't care for God, man, or the devil. Sometimes they furnish their own ammunition to fight with and don't bother the railroad for years; at such times the railroad leaves them alone. For my part, I never quarrel with a man that doesn't quarrel with the road. Then comes a time when they get after us, shooting our men or robbing our agents or stopping our trains. Of course we have to get busy then. A few years ago they worried Bucks till they nearly turned his hair gray. At that unfortunate time I happened into his office with a letter of introduction from his closest Chicago friend, Willis Howard, prince of good men, the man that made the Palmer house famous—yes. Now I had come out here, Miss Dunning—I almost said Miss Dickie, because I hear it so much—"

"I should be greatly set up to hear you call me Dickie. And I have wondered a thousand times about your name. Dare I ask—why do they call you Whispering Smith? You don't whisper."

He laughed with abundance of good-

humor. "That is a ridiculous accident, and it all came about when I lived in Chicago. Do you know anything about the infernal climate there? Well, in Chicago I used to lose my voice whenever I caught a cold—sometimes for weeks together. So they began calling me Whispering Smith, and I've never been able to shake the name. Odd, isn't it? But I came out to go into the real estate business. I was looking for some gold-bearing farm lands where I could raise quartz, don't you know, and such things—yes, I don't mind telling you this, though I wouldn't tell it to everybody—"

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have done all the mining I wanted to. But here is the singular thing that happened: I opened up my office and had nothing to do; they didn't seem to want any right of way just then. I kept getting my check every month, and wasn't doing a thing but riding over the country and shooting jack-rabbits. But, Lord, I love this country! Did you know I used to be a cowboy in the mountains years ago? Indeed I did. I know it almost as well as you do. I mined more or less in the meantime. Occasionally I would go to Bucks—you say you don't know him?—too bad!—and tell him, candidly I wasn't doing a thing to earn my salary. At such times he would only ask me how I liked the job, and Whispering Smith's heavy eyebrows rose in mild surprise at the recollection. "One day when I was talking with him he handed me a telegram from the desert saying that a night operator at a lonely station had been shot and a switch misplaced and a train nearly wrecked. He asked me what I thought of it. I discovered that the poor fellow had shot himself, and in the end we had to put him in the insane asylum to save him from the penitentiary—but that was where my trouble began."

"It ended in my having to organize the special service on the whole road to look after a thousand and one things that nobody else had—well, let us say time or inclination to look after: Fraud and theft and violence and all that sort of disagreeable thing. Then one day the cat crawled out of

CHAPTER XX.

At the River.

They found the ranchhouse as Marion and Dickie had left it, deserted. Puss told them every one was at the river. McCloud did not approve Dickie's plan of going down to see her cousin first. "Why not let me ride down and manage it without bringing you into it at all?" he suggested. "It can be done." And after further discussion it was so arranged.

McCloud and Smith had been joined by Dunning on horseback, and they made their way around Squaw lake and across the fields. The fog was rolling up from the willows at the bend. Men were chopping in the brush, and McCloud and his companion soon met Lance Dunning riding up the narrow strip of sand that held the river off the ranch.

McCloud greeted Dunning, regardless of his amazement, as if he had parted from him the day before. "How are you making it over here?" he asked. "We are in pretty good shape at the moment down below, and I thought I would ride over to see if we could do anything for you. This is what you call pretty fair water for this part of the valley, isn't it?"

Lance swallowed his astonishment. "This isn't water, McCloud; this is hell." He took off his hat and wiped his forehead. "Well, I call this white, anyway, and no mistake—I do, indeed, sir! This is Whispering Smith, isn't it? Glad to see you at Crawling Stone, sir." Which served not only to surprise but to please Whispering Smith.

"Some of my men were free," continued McCloud; "I switched some mattresses and sacks around the Y, thinking they might come in play here for you at the bend. They are at your service if you think you need them."

"Need them!" Lance swore fiercely and from the bottom of his heart. He was glad to get help from any quarter and made no bones about it. Moreover, McCloud lessened the embarrassment by explaining that he had a personal interest in holding the channel where it ran, lest a change above might threaten the approaches already built to the bridge; and Whispering Smith, who would have been on terms with the catfish if he had been fung into the middle of the Crawling Stone, contributed at once, like a re-enforced spring, to the ease of the situation.

Lance again took off his hat and wiped the sweat of anxiety from his dripping forehead. "Whatever differences of opinion I may have with your company, I have no lack of esteem personally, McCloud, for you, sir, by heaven! How many men did you bring?"

"And whatever wheels you Crawling Stone ranchers may have in your heads on the subject of irrigation," returned McCloud, evenly, "I have no lack of esteem personally, Mr. Dunning, for you. I brought 100."

"Do you want to take charge here? I'm frank, sir; you understand this game and I don't."

"Suppose we look the situation over: meantime, all our supplies have to be brought across from the Y. What should you think, Mr. Dunning, of put-

Dickie Ordered Horses Saddled and Rode to the River.

quick you can get your gangs over here with what sacks they can carry and walk fast. If you will put your men on horses, Mr. Dunning, they can help like everything. That bank won't last a great while the way the river is getting under it now." Dunning wheeled like an elephant on his bronco and clattered away through the mud. Lance Dunning, recovering from his surprise, started his men back for the wagons, and McCloud, dismounting, walked with him to the water's edge to plan the fight for what was left of the strip in front of the alfalfa fields.

When Whispering Smith got back to the house he was in good humor. He joined Dickie and Marion in the dining room, where they were drinking coffee. Afterward Dickie ordered horses saddled and the three rode to the river. Up and down the bank as far as they could see in the misty rain, men were moving slowly about—more men, it seemed to Dickie, than she had ever seen together in her life. The confusion and the noise had disappeared. No one appeared to hurry, but every one had something to do, and, from the gangs who with sledges were sinking "dead-men" among the trees to hold the cables of the mattress that was about to be sunk, and the Japs who were diligently preparing to float and load it, to the men that were filling and wheeling the sandbags, no one appeared excited. McCloud joined the visitors for a few moments, and then went back to where Dunning and his men on lifelines were guiding the mattress to its resting place. In spite of the gloom of the rain, which Whispering Smith said was breaking, Dickie rode back to the house in much better spirits with her two guests; and when they came from luncheon the sun, as Smith had predicted, was shining.

"Oh, come out!" cried Dickie, at the door. Marion had a letter to write and went upstairs, but Whispering Smith followed Dickie. "Does everything you say come true?" she demanded as she stood in the sunshine.

She was demure with light-heartedness and he looked at her approvingly. "I hope nothing I may say ever will come true unless it makes you happy," he answered, lightly. "It would be a shame if it did anything else."

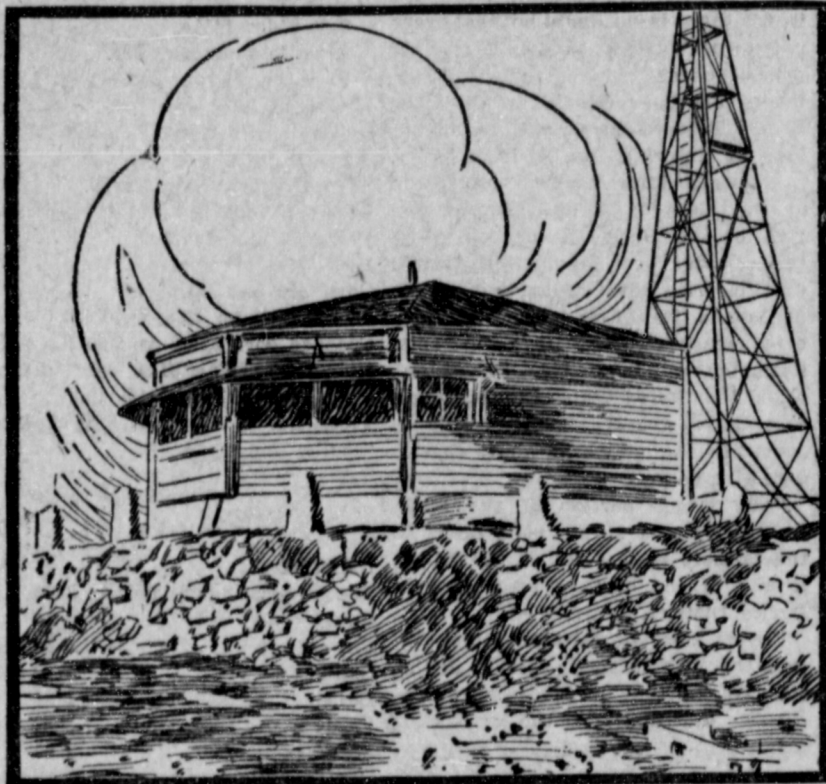
She pointed two accusing fingers at him. "Do you know what you promised last night? You have forgotten already! You said you would tell me why my leghorns are eating their feathers off."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Easy Money.

A high-flyer around town makes his money too easily for his own good. His rich wife gave him \$60,000 when she married him and raised it to \$300,000 to divorce him. Now he doesn't have to work or marry any more.—New York Press.

THE KEEPERS OF GOLDEN GATE



HYLSLOP'S STATION ON THE OCEAN CLIFF

WHEN the sailor nears land his real troubles commence. Strange as it may seem to the landsman, land is the sailor's greatest menace, especially when beset by fog. More wrecks are caused by strandings than by any other cause or by all other causes combined.

Hence the continual effort of governments to better their systems of lighthouses, fog signals and other aids to navigation.

San Francisco is one of the most admirably equipped seaports of the world in this respect, and numberless are the wearied mariners who heave a sigh of relief when the lights, first of the Farallones, then of Point Bonita and Fort Point, come in sight, are "picked up," as the sailor himself says, or, in case of thick weather, their fog signal's heard. Glad, too, are tidings of a ship's arrival that are heralded by the lookout of the San Francisco Merchants' exchange stationed, day and night, in his little sentry box overlooking the Cliff house and Mile rock and the sea for miles beyond.

The keepers of the Fort Point light and of the Merchants' exchange signal station are interesting characters. They may well be termed the "keepers of the Golden Gate."

For 30 years John Hyslop has been the lookout of the Merchants' exchange. He is to the port of today what old Telegraph hill was to the forty-niners. With the aid of his big telescope, a finely adjusted instrument costing thousands of dollars, Hyslop can sight a vessel far out at sea and classify and name her while she is yet miles away. He knows every liner, every steamer, every ship, every lumber carrier, every fishing boat, every schooner that passes his post. A look at a vessel's rigging is enough for him to identify her; and remember he is a landsman, or, lacking that, the sound of her whistle or note of bell. For 30 years he has trained his powerful telescope on the ships of 20 different countries.

"Jim" Rankin has been the lighthouse keeper at Fort Point for 35 years. His hair was brown when he first entered the government service and undertook the responsible task of warning vessels of the rockbound shores of the Golden Gate and guiding them safely to the commodious anchorage within. He is now grizzled, but his eye is as keen and his nerves as steady and his devotion to duty as stern as a quarter of a century ago. In his period of service he has seen wondrous changes in the maritime life of San Francisco.

When a gale is on there is always an old clad figure and a ruddy face under a lowered oilskin cap climbing the steps from the lighthouse tower to another one just opposite, where a flaring mouthed trumpet hangs over the rocks below. Every 30 minutes the big lamp must be visited. Every 30 minutes the big machine which blows breath into the steel and iron lungs of the hoarse voiced trumpet must be examined and tested that it may be ascertained if it is working to its full capacity. The duplicate machine which stands ready to take up the work should any part of its twin suddenly fail is kept in perfect condition by daily inspection; but it is seldom called on to perform extra duty.

Changes as great as in the topographical and architectural surroundings have been observed by both Hyslop and Rankin in the maritime and commercial conditions of San Francisco bay during their long terms of service. The decline in sailing tonnage and the increase of steam tonnage entering and leaving the port, the great expansion of Pacific ocean trade and many other events have taken place in the last three decades.

Twenty big grain carrying vessels used to sail out the gate in a single week. At the present time there are not that number in a year. They have been replaced by the big freighters, each of which can carry as much grain as ten of the old-time sailing ships. On the China steamers a dozen passengers used to be registered as a fair list. A China steamer's passenger capacity is tested to the utmost to-day by lists running as high as 250



THE FORT POINT LIGHTHOUSE

names. Perhaps a dozen sailing vessels pass through the gate in a month's time. Looking out over the bay in early days one could perceive 30 or 40 sail in a glance. Thirty years ago 1,400 tons was considered good carrying power for a sailing vessel; 3,000 tons carrying capacity is the recognized standard now. Three decades ago a 2,000 ton steamer was held a first rate, to-day anything smaller than 20,000 tons is hardly second class.

The displacement of the sailing vessels by steam propellers has about caused the towboat business to pass out of existence. When every vessel has a smokestack, towboats are no longer needed. Occasionally a big vessel will use one in docking, but the few towboats remaining are used mainly as fishing boats and are owned by two or three companies, who employ 50 men or more on the boats, which usually work in pairs. The great fishing nets, 200 and 300 feet long, are dragged through the water by being spread out between two of the boats, attached to each boat's stern. In this way fish are caught by the ton. The change from the familiar lateen sailed fishing boats, which used to be such a picturesque sight on the bay, is marked.

Fleets of sailing vessels passed through the Golden Gate in the early days. Nearly all the coasting trade was carried on by means of barks and ships. The bay was full of two and three masted schooners in the latter part of the 80's.

Interesting indeed, not only to the layman, but even to the seafaring man supposed to be familiar with them, are the things told by Hyslop and Rankin, these two weatherbeaten friends of the mariner. Monotonous their life may seem, but to the mariner world they are men whose duties are of vital importance to commerce.

Reliability and devotion to duty are personified in these two guardians of the Golden Gate.

LUCY BAKER JEROM

An Ungrateful Sufferer.
Steady nerves, strength and gentleness had all been included in nature's gift to Miss Harmon, and she made an excellent nurse. But when she saw a patient in what she called "the glums" she never failed to speak a few admonitory words.

"Now see here," she said, in her clear, pleasant voice one morning to Squire Lathrop, slowly recovering from an attack of gout which had been severe enough to send him to bed. "See here! I know you've had quite a siege, but you just look at some of your mercies, square."

"What, for instance?" demanded the squire, who knew her ways.

Miss Harmon bent an accusing gaze on him.

"Take this bed, for instance, she said. 'Have you thought how few there are that have the privilege of being sick on a handsome black walnut bedstead like yours, and have their clean sheets taken out of such a mahogany linen-press as you've got? That ought to cheer you up some, anyway, to think of such privileges.'—Youth's Companion.

BLUNDER OF SINGLE EMPLOYEE

Sends Seven Men To Death in a Head-On Collision of Passenger and Freight Trains.

Collinsville, O.—Negligence on the part of a switchman sent six men into eternity at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, when a Pennsylvania through passenger train, No. 18, Chicago for Cincinnati, running 65 miles an hour, crashed head on into a standing freight train on a siding here.

The known dead: Elmer Brown, Logansport, Ind., engineer on passenger train; E. H. Hatfield, Greensfork, Ind., mail clerk; C. A. Johnson, Eaton, O., mail clerk; Louis Marshall, Richmond, Ind., engineer on freight train; O. O. Raines, Kokomo, Ind., mail clerk; E. A. Webb, Richmond, Ind., fireman on passenger train; unidentified man.

The freight train, Chicago bound, had entered the siding to allow the passenger train to pass. The switch ahead leading back to the main line had been left open by one of the crew of a preceding Chicago bound train, and no one on the ill-fated train noticed it until half a minute before the crash.

It is said by Wallace H. Hermann, of Hamilton, who was driving through Collinsville at the time, that he saw a trainman dashing up the track toward the switch in question. Hermann says the man was swinging a lantern frantically. "He tried, evidently, to get to the switch before the passenger hit it, but he did not have time. The flyer tore through the switch at an appalling speed, and when it hit the standing locomotive, it seemed as if both engines rose on end. Then they settled and rolled over on their sides."

Not a passenger sustained serious injury. Several were cut by flying glass and jolted by being hurled from their seats, however. In the mail car of the passenger train three lives were snuffed out. Charles A. Johnson and Oscar O. Raines were killed outright. Bert H. Hatfield was buried under timbers, and the rescuers literally had to chop him out of the debris. He died soon afterward. Baggage master J. W. Keener, of Logansport, Ind., and Express Agent G. T. Schreiber, of Richmond, Ind. escaped with slight injuries.

Adding to the horror of the scene the mail car in which the three clerks were injured fatally, caught fire. Citizens of Collinsville and trainmen worked desperately to save the bodies from the flames, and succeeded by a narrow margin only. With buckets of water the fire finally was extinguished, the rescuers forming a brigade. A quantity of mail in the car was damaged by the fire. The force of the collision was so great that the engines were demolished. The wreckage of freight cars was strewn along the track. The baggage and mail cars were telescoped, and the express and smoking cars derailed. Relief trains arrived an hour after the collision from Richmond, Ind.

Collinsville is about 25 miles south-east of Richmond, Ind.

HEADLESS BODY

Of Youth and Corpse of His Mother Found in the Ruins of Their Burned Home.

Baltimore, Md.—About midnight, at Medley, the house occupied by Mrs. Edward Reid, a widow, and her son, Oscar Reid, aged 21 years, burned.

The headless body of the son was found at a point where the hall had stood, and the charred body of the mother was found where her bed had been. Blood stains were traced to and into the barn. There the son's hat was found, with a hole in the crown.

The theory is robbery and murder. It is believed the young man was murdered at the barn and dragged to the house, and that the house was then set on fire to hide the crime.

The Reids, who came from Texas, were said to have considerable gold, which they kept in the house. Mr. Reid died three years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Lucy Trotter, lives in Columbus, O.

Many Lives Destroyed By Earthquake.
Quetta, India.—Great havoc was wrought in Beluchistan and the western portion of the Punjab by Thursday's earthquake. The villages of Makaanbela, Tanio, Kanda and Kurani were almost entirely destroyed and hundreds of lives were lost.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Extra, \$6.40@6.50. Calves—Extra, \$5.25@5.50. Hogs—Choice, \$7.60@7.65. Sheep—Extra, \$4@4.10. Lambs—Extra, \$6.50. Flour—Spring patent, \$5.60@5.90. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.23@1.25. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 62½¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 42¢. Rye—No. 2 choice, 76¢@78¢. Hay—Choice timothy, \$15.25@15.50. Butter—Dairy, 23¼¢. Eggs—Per doz., 24¢. Apples—Choice, \$3.70@4. Potatoes—Per brl., \$1.75@2. Tobacco—Burley, \$8.60@15.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.20½@1.22½. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 61¼¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 40¼¢. Pork—Prime mess, \$23.75@24. Lard—Prime, \$12.55@12.57½.

Louisville, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.23@1.25. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 62¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 41¼¢. Hay—Choice timothy, \$15.25. Hogs—Extra, \$7.35@7.50. Lard—Prime, \$12.55.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Prime, \$5.50@5.75. Hogs—Extra, \$7.40@7.50. Sheep—Extra, \$4.

Paul a Prisoner—The Voyage

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 31, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 27:1-26. Memory verses 22-24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass."—Psa. 37:5.

TIME.—Summer and autumn of A. D. 59 or 60.

PLACE.—On the Mediterranean sea, on the way to Rome.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
The voyage of life illustrated by Paul's voyage toward Rome.

1. The Voyage on a Peaceful Sea. From Caesarea to Crete.—Vs. 1-13. The ships. After it was determined to send Paul to Rome under military escort, the first thing was to find a ship. There was probably very little direct commerce between Caesarea and Rome, and hence they embarked in a trading vessel which coasted northward along the shores of Palestine to Sidon and around the eastern point of Cyprus, past Cilicia and Tarsus, and part of Pamphylia to Myra in Lycia, near the southwest angle of Asia Minor.

The second ship was a large Egyptian merchantman loaded with grain from Alexandria.

The ship's company included Paul and other prisoners, Luke, who writes the account (note the "we" in the story); Aristarchus, an old friend of Paul who was one of the committee that accompanied Paul to Jerusalem with the collection for the poor (Acts 20:4); Capt. Julius, with a guard of soldiers from the Augustan band, besides we know not how many other passengers, and the crew.

The Peaceful Voyage.—They sailed westward. It took them several days to reach the port Cnidus on a peninsula at the extreme southwest point of Asia Minor, although the distance is only 130 miles.

The sailing was still difficult, and they put into a harbor called Fair Havens on the southern coast of Crete. Here they waited for pleasant weather. But it was late in the season, and rough, stormy weather must be expected to prevail. Paul advised them to remain at Fair Havens till spring opened.

Paul's advice was good, but it is not strange that experienced seamen should not regard very highly the opinion of a scholarly landsman.

2. Storm Tossed on a Wintry Sea.—Vs. 14-26. "There arose against it" (v. 14), the ship, "a tempestuous wind," typhonic, tempestuous, like a whirlwind; a hurricane, a typhoon, a cyclone.

15. "When the ship was caught." A very strong expression, implying that the wind seized hold of the ship, as it were, and whirled her out of her course. "We let her drive," R. V., "we gave way to it, and were driven" before the wind.

18. "The next day they," the sailors, "lightened the ship." The imperfect denotes that they began to lighten the ship, set about it by throwing out some of the cargo, not the precious wheat which was thrown overboard later (v. 38).

19. "Cast out with our own hands," that is, of the passengers as well as of the crew, "the tackling," "the furniture of the ship, its fittings and equipment, anything movable lying on the deck, upon which the passengers could lay their hands, such as tables, beds, chests, and the like."

20. "When neither sun nor stars . . . appeared." We have to remember that before the invention of the compass the sun and stars were the only guides of sailors who were out of sight of land. "All hope . . . was then," at last, henceforth, "taken away."

The Vision of Cheer.—Now Paul comes to the front, the only one in the whole ship who could bring a message of hope. The reason for his assurance follows. An angel came to him with a message from God, as Jesus had appeared to his disciples in the tempest-tossed boat on the Sea of Galilee.

The message was that he would be saved because he (v. 24) "must be brought before Caesar," as God had promised him before (Acts 23:11). Paul's safety was as sure as God's promise. The promise had been obscured before this, but it had shown out again through rifts in the clouds. "God hath given thee all them that sail with thee." Doubtless Paul prayed earnestly for the safety of those who were in the ship with him; and their lives were granted in answer to his prayers. The good man is never selfish even in his prayers.

The Port to Which We Should Sail.—A statesman declares that "The first requisite of one who would have a successful life, as of the pilot of a ship, is a knowledge of its goal. No helmsman however skilled in handling a wheel or experienced in seamanship would be trusted to guide a vessel unless he knew and could specify in which direction it should go. A knowledge of the goal of nations is the first essential of statesmanship," and also of manhood and womanhood.

The Riches of Christ.

The great apostle, appreciating the riches of Christ, said they were his "treasure." Appreciating his own infirmities, he said that he held the treasure in an "earthen vessel," yet he dared in that earthen vessel to carry the treasure of the Gospel over all the world. We may not be brilliant; we may not be men of genius; we may have manifold infirmities; the very best we may have may be an earthen vessel, but let us fill that with the treasure of the Gospel.—Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull.

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

Talk With Teachers, No. 6.

By Prof. C. D. Lewis.

Dull days are coming on now and it is well to bring new elements into school work as often as possible.

You may find it interesting to tell the pupils in the place of a Fourth Grade reading lesson, or for a morning talk to the whole school you tell the children the story given below. It is true and of the greatest value to the farmers of the country. If thru the medium of the children you can get the idea given fixed in the minds of the parents you will in the one act have earned your salary for six months.

A City of Workers and What They Make.

How many of you children have seen your mothers make biscuits. All of you have, of course. You know that, she takes flour, lard, soda and sour milk and mixes them together and makes lovely light biscuits which just melt in your mouth.

Would you like to eat the flour or lard or soda alone? Of course you would not. They are not fit to eat until they are all put together in just the right way.

Now I want to tell you a story of a great city of wonderful little workers who are busy making food, not for boys and girls, but for plants, out of things which they cannot eat until they are put together. These are very small cities, but the little people who live in them are so tiny that millions of them live in a single one no larger than a pin head. This may seem a very strange story but you can see the cities and some day you may do as I have done: see the little people moving about by looking through a microscope.

If you will take a spade into a clover field where the ground is soft, and carefully dig up a clover plant and shake the soil from its roots, you will see small white bumps, some not so large as a pin head, others many times larger, upon the roots. These are the little cities. The tiny people which live in them are so small that millions of them could lie on one of the dots over an "i" on this page, and they are just little rods shaped like a piece of your lead pencil 2 inches long. Yet they are alive and grow and eat and work; and their work is what I am to tell you about.

Plants must have food to eat, as we must. We eat bread, and butter and meat and milk, and cannot live upon just one kind of food. Neither can plants. One of the foods which they must have is nitrogen, but they cannot eat it alone. It must be mixed with another substance called oxygen as your mothers mixed different things together to make biscuits.

The air is made of nitrogen and oxygen, but the plants cannot mix them together. Only the little people in the bumps, which you find on the clover roots know how to do this. They take these two things from the air and put them together and then give them to the clover to use for food. To pay them for this the clover holds them in place, and carries them all the water they need. This is a very great help for the clover, for the little trappers catch all the nitrogen from the air which it can possibly use. For this reason clover can grow well on soil which is too poor to raise, other crops.

These little workers do not only

gro upon the roots of the clover, but upon the roots of all of its relatives. Some of these are the cow pea, the vetch, the soy bean, common peas and beans, the locust tree and a number of other plants. Will you not hunt for the little "cities" on these cousins of the clover?

The tiny nitrogen gatherers which make food from the air are a great blessing to the farmer. When the clover or the cow pea or alfalfa are plowed down and allowed to rot in the soil the food which they had grown upon and which is stored in them is left in the soil for other plants to feed upon.

Many farmers spend large amounts of money each year in buying fertilizer. This fertilizer is food for plants just the same as bread is food for children. It has nitrogen in it, combined with things so that the plants may take it up through their roots for food. Some of this comes from the blood and bone and waste material obtained from the great slaughter houses, some from kinds in the ocean, where birds have in great numbers roosted for thousands of years and some from the dry beds of lakes in Chili where it was left when they dried up. But why should your fathers pay for this food, or let their corn or oats or garden starve for lack of nitrogen when the little people in the cities on the roots of clover and cow peas are always ready to gather all they can from the air and give it to us?

Did you ever notice how dark green the corn on the new ground or the garden is, while that growing on the poor land is slim and yellow? The dark green corn has had plenty of nitrogen to eat, the yellow corn is starving for it.

Will you not watch to see the yellow fields of corn and tell the farmers that the little people on the roots of peas and clover are ready to catch the nitrogen for him and make it into food for his crop to grow upon just as his wife can make the flour, soda lard and milk into biscuits, if he will but let them.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 7.

PROBLEM:—What is the shortest distance which a fly would be required to crawl in going from the lower corner to the diagonally opposite upper corner of a room 15 feet square and 10 feet from floor to ceiling?

An Answer.

PROBLEM:—How many feet of inch board (board measure) will be required to make a cubical box complete with lid if the box contains one gallon liquid measure?

ANSWER:—Since the diagonal is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of three sides of the cube. Then:

- (1) 3 square equals 9; sum of squares of three sides.
- (2) 1-3 of 9 equals 3, square of one side of cube.
- (3) Square root of 3, 1.732 inches, length of one side of cube.
- (4) 1.732 square, 2.998 square in, one side of cube.
- (5) 6x2.998 equals 17.988 square inches whole surface of cube.

Therefore 17.988 square inches surface of cube.

Joseph Meadows, Torrent.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Farmers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

Wheat Raising in the Mountains.

CLARK WILSON.

How many farmers last spring and summer had to buy flour? Doesn't it go pretty hard with a poor man to buy flour at ninety, ninety-five cents and a dollar a sack. As I am a mountain farmer I know something about the scarcity of money and how difficult it is to get hold of some times.

There is not a farmer in the mountains of Kentucky who cannot raise wheat, and raise enough to do him, if he only will go at it in the right way. The average mountain farm is capable of producing twenty bushels of wheat to the acre if it is put in as it ought to be. Is there one among you who cannot spare the time in the fall to sow four or five acres of wheat. This much if sown well ought to make enough to

last any common family a year. Wheat is a plant which takes nearly the same fertility from the soil as corn. Therefore we must be careful not to grow wheat and corn two years in succession on the same field.

It does not hurt the soil so much to raise two wheat crops in succession as it does to raise two corn crops, but neither is advisable unless you apply plenty of fertilizer to the soil each year.

In plowing the ground for sowing wheat is where we farmers miss the mark a great deal. We sow the wheat down then plow it under with a bull-tongue or double shovel plow. I can prove to you that this is not the best way to sow wheat or any other seed. You must first plow the ground, turn it with a turning plow if possible or if the land is too steep plow it up deep with a bull-tongue. After the land is plowed harrow it

thoroughly, this will pulverize the soil so that the dirt will fall in close to the seed and as a result it will come up much quicker. When the ground is thoroughly harrowed then sow the wheat and harrow it in. The two stirrings with the harrow will make the soil mellow and the result will be a better and quicker start of the young wheat.

This pulverizing of the soil will help to hold the moisture so that if there is a long dry fall the young wheat will not suffer so much for water.

There is another reason for harrowing the wheat land. It is to make the soil more smooth and compact so that the winter freezes cannot heave the wheat out of the ground. For example a wheat stalk is growing among some clods; in this case when the freeze lifts the wheat up many roots are broken. On the other hand where the soil is smooth fewer roots are broken and the wheat will settle down and grow after the ground is thawed. Of course this is all extra work to what we have been accustomed to doing. But nevertheless it will pay us at threshing time.

Putting stable manure on wheat is something we mountain farmers scarcely ever practice. This is where we lose out. Wheat needs lots of nitrogen and this nitrogen is abundant in stable manure such as every mountain farmer has banked up in his barn at this time of year. The time to apply manure to wheat land is in the late fall. Wheat does not need so much manure as corn because the manure will give it a rank growth of stalk as well as head and the consequence will be a blowing down just before harvesting time. Applying manure in the fall will give it a good start before cold weather, then it will be less liable to freeze out.

How many of you have a lot of old log piles and brush piles in your wheat field? If you have any such now is the time to haul them to the wood yard. Our small farms are too valuable to be littered up by old rotten stumps, logs, brush heaps and log piles, let us drag them out and raise wheat where they were, they occupy valuable land. There little things seem unworthy to mention but they certainly are worth doing. How much better it is to plow across the field without hitting a single stump, log-pile, or rock pile than to always be hindered by them. Farming is one of the best occupations man can take up, and we mountain farmers can make our work much easier and much more enjoyable if we will only study our business, keep the old farm in trim and never let public work and stave hauling interfere with our work. Will the readers of The Citizen try to apply some of the ideas in these articles? Some of the farmers have gotten suggestions from The Citizen which will make them more prosperous and their farms richer. All of you who sow wheat, if you have not already sown, try harrowing the ground before you sow the wheat, then harrow the wheat in, and all of you when your wheat gets two or three inches high, spread a thin coat of pulverized manure over it, and I assure you that you will not have to be bothered with buying White Pearl and Bob White flour next year.

Clark Wilson.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

none but his equals and carefully examines the color of a man's face before he claps.

THE VAMPIRE OF THE SOUTH:—One of the most wonderful discoveries in modern Pathology of recent times is described by Marion Hamilton Carter in McClure's magazine under the title "The Vampire of the South." The "Vampire" is described as a strange intestinal parasite known as the hookworm which absorbs and poisons the blood and which is found to be the cause of that debility characteristic of the "poor white" population of the South. The importance of this discovery is incalculable. It is estimated that there are scattered over the Atlantic Seaboard, two million of these poor whites, suffering with anemia, and not knowing that he is suffering from the hookworm. And now a brilliant Philadelphian has found a cure. From 15 to 75 cents worth of two cheap drugs, thymol and Epsom salts, will cure any ordinary case. The doctor bill will be only two million dollars and the South will be cured and will take her place in industrial and agricultural prosperity.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE:—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius which became alarmingly active last Thursday has begun to decrease. Villages around the volcano are filled with strangers, gathered to witness the phenomena.

ESKIMO CONFIRMS COOK:—In a statement made at Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Cook said the statement of Knud Rasmussen, that Dr. Cook surely reached the north pole is a valuable aid to the establishment of proof of his discovery of the pole. Rasmussen's state-

ment is to the effect that Dr. Cook's claims are fully born out by information which the Danish explorer secured among the Eskimos. Dr. Cook read the statement for the first time Thursday when he stopped in Toledo between trains.

TEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION:—Ten men are dead, ten are injured and one is missing as a result of an explosion in Mine No. 10 of the Rock Island Coal Co., at Hartshome, Okla. The men are believed to have gone beyond a "dead line" with lighted lamps in entering the mine, the lamps igniting the gas.

CRISIS AT MADRID:—The Spanish Cabinet under the premiership of Antonio Moura, resigned Oct. 21st as a result of the bitter attacks made against the government by Moret Y. Pendergast, representing a powerful opposition. At a conference with King Alfonso, Premier Moura told the King that in the face of the statement of the opposition that they would refuse to discuss even the most urgent measure, he had no option but resign. Upon receipt of the resignation of the Premier and his members Moret Y. Pendergast undertook to form a new Cabinet.

MRS. BEAUCHAMP PROTESTS:—In the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Omaha, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., protested against the proposition to indorse the action of the Nebraska division in the stand for county option. Mrs. Beauchamp spoke disparagingly of the Anti-Saloon League in Kentucky and indicated that she was suspicious of all such organizations. The convention despite these protests indorsed the position taken by the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska.

PRESIDENT REACHES ST. LOUIS Pres. Taft left Texas Sunday after spending nine days in that state, for his trip down the river to New Orleans to attend the Deep Waterways Association, from New Orleans the Pres. will go directly to Washington arriving Nov. 10th.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING SISTERS:—Patrick and James McMahon were arrested in Kansas City, Kansas Tuesday and held in connection with the murder of Margaret Van Royen and Rose McMahon, sisters of the McMahons. Their arrest followed a visit to the Van Royen farm where the officers unearthed a revolver and a quantity of jewelry.

CHILDREN BURN:—Five children, all inmates of a nursery at Lynchburg, Va., were burned to death in a fire which destroyed Shelton College a home for girls of the Virginia Synod Presbyterian Orphan Home. The children were all on the second floor wing of the building and they were caught by the fire in a manner that made rescue impossible.

PRINCE ITO SLAIN:—Prince Ito, the "Bismark of Japan" formerly President General of Korea, and the man who more than any other has helped his country rise from barbarism to her present eminent position, was shot down at the railroad station at Harbin, Manchuria, by a Korean, who had followed him there for the express purpose of killing him. The motive of the assassin was political and personal revenge.

True.

Nine times out of ten, when a woman says a man, there's a reason for it.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER TO NEWSPAPERS

"That the growers, the community and county in which they live, as well as every business interest of the state, have been greatly benefited by the growers organization you must admit.

"That the 1909 pool is a still greater benefit and a more complete success is evidenced by the price at which tobacco outside of the pool is being bought by the Independent Manufacturers, commission warehouse companies and speculators. It is positive assurance that the Burley Tobacco Society, backed as it is by at least 60 per cent of the growers of Burley tobacco, is now in position to demand and receive fair and remunerative prices for the tobacco owned by its members.

"The average price of 14 to 15 cents per pound now being paid for unpooled tobacco is in itself an admission that the growers in the Burley pool are in a position to sell their tobacco at a substantial advance over the prices named for unpooled tobacco.

"Would a speculator pay 15 cents per pound for tobacco in the barn—to bacco not yet cured and in some cases tobacco he has never seen—if he were not fully convinced that the Burley Society pool would enable him to sell it at an advanced price?

"Would a manufacturer pay the same price for individual crops if he were not sure that he would be compelled to pay more for the pooled tobacco later on?

"Just how much he will have to pay for the pooled tobacco depends entirely upon the length of time the purchase of the pooled tobacco is delayed.

"No specified price has been set on the pooled tobacco. It is in the hands of the Burley Tobacco Society to sell

"to the best advantage." The price of pooled tobacco will be governed by the price set by trade on outside tobacco.

"It is evident that the trust consider 15 cents per pound a smaller price than it will have to pay for pooled tobacco, otherwise it would not touch it, for there is no doubt but that every pound of tobacco produced in 1909 will be needed by the manufacturers before another crop is grown. The Burley Tobacco Society has the advantage of knowing this condition exists.

"You also know that the large crop grown this year, were it not for the pool of the Burley Tobacco Society, the cry of "over production" would put the price down to less than 8 cents per pound, for have not the Independent manufacturers in their suits against the Burley Tobacco Society, asked the United States Courts to rule that Burley tobacco is worth only 8 cents and that any sum above that is excessive charge.

"The larger portion of the credit for the success of the pool, next to the farmers themselves, is due to the loyalty of the country press in the Burley District.

"Every acre of tobacco pooled before the 20th instant exerts a double strength in that it takes from the enemy and adds to the struggling growers.

"May we not depend upon your loyal support and best efforts during these closing days when your support means so much for the uplifting of the people?

Yours truly,
Press Committee,
Burley Tobacco Society."

BACK SEAT FOR MATHUSELAH

If the conclusions at which the Jewish World arrives are true then Methuselah, who has for all these centuries held the record for being the oldest man, must step down and out and hand over the palm to some of the gentleman of more modern dates. The paper above mentioned remarks that there has always been a grave doubt in the minds of men, among them some literal believers, as to the great length to which men are said to have lived in olden times, as recorded in the Bible. It is surmised, it says, that in those early times the month, the period of a moon cycle, was called a year, thus making the 930 years accredited to Adam really about 75 1/4 years as they are measured today. And the age of Methuselah would stand about 78 1/2 years. After the month year there came the five-month year, the limit of five being derived from the fingers of the hand; all primitive people have used the fingers as a basis for counting. On the five-month year basis Abraham's 175 years would be about 72, and Isaac's 180 about 74.

The Jewish World thinks that excuse for this rearrangement is found in the psalmist's limit of life to three score years and ten, and it is maintained that between the times of Noah and David no such extraordinary change could have taken place as to reduce the life of man by eleven-twelfths.

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MERE DETAILS. Life Insurance Agent—I'd like to write you up a policy if you haven't all the life insurance you think you need. Cholly Knickerbocker—You'll have to see my valet, old chap; he attends to all such matters, don'tcherknow.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 2 1/2c per lb.
Potatoes, new 65c. per bu.
Eggs, per dozen 25c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
BACON—
Salt Sides 14 1/2c.
Breakfast Bacon, 22c.
Premium Bacon, 24c.
HAMS—
Country, 16 2-3c.
Premium, 17c.
Fryers on foot 8c. per lb.
Hens on foot 8c. per lb.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay, \$12 per ton.
Corn 80c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. 60c.-\$1.00.
Cracked corn \$1.95 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x7x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Oct. 18, 1909.

CATTLE—
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 00 6 00
Cows 3 10 4 55
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Canners .70 2 00
Bulls 1 80 4 05
Feeders 3 30 4 65
Stockers 2 05 4 30
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES—Best 7 00 7 50
Medium 5 00 6 00
Common 2 40 5 00
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 70
130 to 165 lbs. 7 20 7 30
Pigs 5 50 6 60
Roughs 6.90 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 00 6 50
Butcher lambs 4 25 4 75
Culls 3 00 4 00
Best fat sheep \$4.00 down.
MESS PORK \$13.50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 15 1/2c. and 16c. heavy to medium 14 1/2c.
BREAKFAST BACON 17 1/2c.
SIDES 14c.
BELLIES, 17c.
SHOULDERS 14c.
DRIED BEEF 12c.
LARD—Pure tierces 12 1/2c. tub 13c. pure leaf tierces 12c, firkins 14 1/2c. keys, 13c, geese 6c.
BUTTER—Packing 21c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 33c, prints 31c.
EGGS—Case count 20-23c.
POULTRY—Hens 13c, roosters 7c, springers, 16 to 17c, ducks, 8c, turkeys, 13c, geese 6c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.06, No. 3, \$1.
OATS—New No. 3 white 42c. No. 2 mixed 40c.
CORN—No. 2 white 73 1/2c. No. 3 mixed 73c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 80c.

Don't Do This—



You don't want to spend all of your time in a hot, stuffy kitchen.

The Mother's Oats Free Fireless Cooker brings you freedom from the tyranny of the stove. As soon as your food reaches the boiling point you take it off the fire and put it in the Fireless Cooker. You can forget all about dinner until your appetite reminds you that you want it.

We give the Mother's Oats Fireless Cooker away free to users of Mother's Cereals—the best made of all foods. They are:

Mother's Oats (regular and family sizes)
Mother's Corn Meal (white or yellow)
Mother's Wheat Hearts (the cream of the wheat)
Mother's Hominy Grits
Mother's Corn Flakes (toasted)
Mother's Coarse Pearl Hominy
Mother's Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal
Mother's Old Fashioned Graham Flour

Ask your grocer. If he doesn't keep Mother's Cereals write us giving his name and yours and we will send you free a useful souvenir.

THE GREAT WESTERN CEREAL COMPANY

OPERATING MORE OATMEAL MILLS THAN ANY OTHER ONE CONCERN
AKRON BOSTON NEW HAVEN NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH ALBANY ST. LOUIS

WE PAY TOP PRICES

For all country produce. We want clean eggs and old hens especially.

DEPOT STREET.

GOTT BROS.

AT COYLE'S YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE

THE NEWEST IN DRESS GOODS, WAIST SILKS, SCARFS,
KID GLOVES, GOLF GLOVES, MUFFLERS AND BELTS.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

NORTH BOUND.	
Knoxville	6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND—Local.	
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:12 a. m. 12:25 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 8:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off
or take on passengers from beyond
Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	12:02 p. m.
NORTH BOUND	
BEREA	4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

TO LOAN—Money on good security.
Apply this office.

Miss Dora Ely was with home folks
over Saturday and Sunday from Red
House where she is teaching.

For the best and whitest flour in
Berea go to R. J. Engle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Golden returned
last Thursday from a visit to their
daughter Mrs. Charles Coyle at Mit
chell, Ind.

A REWARD will be paid to the per
son returning to this office an allig
ator card case.

Miss Stella Adams was at home at
the last of the week for a short
time.

FOR SALE—Small Soda Fountain
in good condition. Apply to J. J.
Greenleaf, Ashtabula, Richmond, Ky.

Miss Sarah Ely is spending a week
or two in Berea before returning to
her work at Richmond.

Mr. J. M. Early is home for a visit
with his family.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jef
ferson Street. New, five room dwell
ing. Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Haley are the
proud parents of a little son born
to them last Thursday.

Will Lowen left Monday for Okla
homa where he expects to work
this winter.

Mrs. Nettie Mann was called from
her home in Cleveland, O., last week
on account of the illness of her sis
ter, Mrs. Carl Hunt, who underwent a
serious operation Saturday, is doing
very nicely now.

FOR SALE—Three lots at the
end of Elder Ave., Berea, Ky. Will
be sold separately or as a whole. It
will pay you to write for prices at
once.

Address, James M. Racer, 9601 Macon
Ave, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Walker, mother of Miss Myrna
has been ill in the hospital but is
recovering.

By using ZARINGS PATENT
FLOUR you save half the work and
all the worry. It makes the best
Cakes, Pies and Biscuit. Tell your
merchant you want ZARINGS PAT
ENT FLOUR.

Beautiful Chinaware, Golden
Iridescent ware, Lovely Gold banded
and genuine needle etched glass-
ware, and anything under the sun in
5- and 10-cent goods at.

**MRS.
EARLY'S**

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Carl Kirk is in town.

Prof. J. W. Raine was in Louisville
last Friday and Saturday.

Ralph Patin was in Cincinnati last
week on business.

H. M. Washburn was in town a few
days last week on business.

The Student Volunteer Band will
hold an open meeting Sunday morning
at 8:30 o'clock in the East Room at
Ladies Hall to discuss the Volunteer
Conference to be held at Rochester,
N. Y. the first of the New Year. All
persons interested are cordially invit
ed to be present.

Dr. Charles Gould, who has been
visiting here for several weeks, left
for the North Wednesday night. His
wife and children will remain here
for some time.

Mr. R. G. Ramsey, who has been
visiting here for the last six weeks,
will return to his home at Flat River,
Mo., on Thursday, and be accompanied
by his son, Charley Ramsey, and fam
ily, who will make their home there.

The Matrons Meeting in Ladies Hall
Parlor will be held on Saturday, Nov.
13, at 2 p. m. All mothers and other
matrons having charge of student
girls are cordially invited by the
Council of the Dean of Women.

Mrs. T. J. Osborne, Sec'y.

The Rev. R. L. Brandenburg, who
for the last year and a half has most
successfully filled the pastorate of the
Baptist Church, has resigned to accept
a very flattering call to the First Bap
tist Church at Wauchula, Fla. This is
a splendid church and a field of great
promise. The many friends whom the
Brandenburgs have made here will
greatly miss them when they leave,
which will be near Christmas, and the
Citizens joins in wishing them the best
of success in their new home, and
hoping that the church may find an
other as able and beloved.

When the dust is on the counter
and the cobweb's on the shelf, and
there's no one in the store but your
own disheartened self, and your stock
is getting shelf-worn, and everything
looks stale, and bills enough are com
ing in to make a banker pale, Oh,
then's the time a fellow is feelin' kind
o' blue, and is puzzled with the thought
of the proper thing to do. In such
a situation but one remedy applies.
If you want to get the customers
you've got to advertise.

WANTED—1,000 Salesmen to travel.
We insure \$75 per month if instruc
tions are followed. We want honorable
men from 21 to 50 years of age, who
are able to furnish their own rig, good
territory for the right men. We mean
business. For further information, call
on or address, J. Reid Cornelson,
Waco, Kentucky.

COMBINATION SALE

On Saturday, Oct. 30th, at 2 p. m.,
we will at the corner of Main and
Center Streets, Berea, sell to the
highest bidder any stock or other prop
erty which any one may wish to
dispose of.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

How Indeed!

Without big words how could many
people say small things—Smith.

FOR SALE—House and lot in
Berea, Ky., east end of Jackson St.
House is two stories, has five rooms,
four large closets, and in good condi
tion. There is about an acre of
ground, a good well 50 feet deep, a
new cistern, trees and outbuildings.
This is cheap at \$1,500 cash. Write
to H. M. Shouse, Marksburg, Ky.

FOR SALE—I am leaving Kentucky
and will sell 74 acres good land on
Wallaceton Pike; good house and barn
with water near the house and three
good orchards.

Elihu Bicknell,
Paint Lick, Ky.

131

FIRES

All fires are either caused by ac
cident or design and by calling the at
tention of the public to the most pre
valent causes of accidental fires we
may, perhaps, decrease their number
and thereby lessen the fire waste.

Carelessness in some form is the
cause of nearly all accidental fires
and one of the worst forms is care
lessness with matches. Many fires can
be traced directly to matches being
dropped around stables or other build
ings or left in clothes which have
been hung away in some closet.

Matches dropped around stables are
likely to be ignited by stock stepping
on them or by rats and mice carrying
them to their nests. A large number
of barn fires originate in this way.

Many fires are caused by English
sparrows carrying these matches to
their nests, where they ignite. The the
ory that rats and mice carry matches
to their nests and ignite them has
ceased to be a subject of debate much
less ridicule. More fires are caused
by the careless use of matches than
any other form of carelessness, and
in these days when every one seems
to carry them, and when the loss of
property has reached such immense
proportion, special attention should
be called to the matter and the substi
tution of safety matches should be en
couraged, these matches can only be
ignited by striking on the box and
are comparatively safe.

The carelessness of smokers of to
bacco, in throwing away cigar stubs
and emptying pipes, set fire to about
2,000 buildings every year in the Unit
ed States. Smokers: fire a still great
er number of buildings by their care
lessness with matches. They become
thoughtless in the details of their
habits, striking a match and twirling
it, burning stick away unconsciously.

More than half of all the fires in
dwelling houses start in the kitchen
or from sparks from the kitchen flue.

The cook stove gets no summer vaca
tion. It is always fed too much and
the wood of the floor and wall near
it, in many houses is not protected
from its heat. A kitchen stove standin
three feet from a bare wooden wall or
partition may set it afire. If the wall
is covered with a sheet of tin, zinc,
or iron, it is safe to place the stove
within a foot of it, but not nearer.

The sheet of metal is useless if tack
ed against the wall. It must be held
away half an inch so air behind it
can carry away the heat.

Another cause of fire loss is the

Save On Your Heating

BY USING THE BEST OF

STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES

Properly built stoves use a quarter less fuel than poor
made ones. We have the right kind—and they cost
more than the others. Come in and save some money.

It will pay you to get one of our trunks, too; light, strong
and cheap.

Full Line of First Class Hardware

PARKIE SCOTT,

PHONE 192.

BEREA, KENTUCKY

HOLLIDAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Domestic Coal,
Ice and Feed.

BEST COAL—LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERY

Phone 169 Day.

Phone 71 Night.

GO TO

W. J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

Very Serious

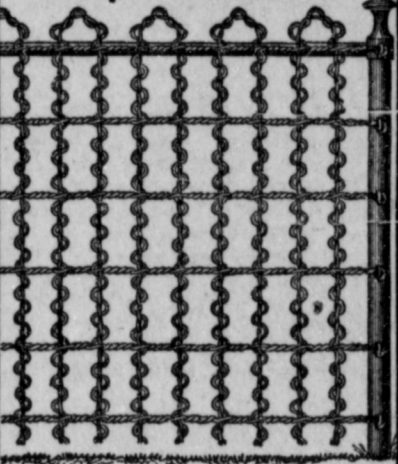
It is a very serious matter to ask
for one medicine and have the
wrong one given you. For this
reason we urge you in buying
to be careful to get the genuine—

**THE FORD'S
BLACK-DRAGHT
Liver Medicine**

The reputation of this old, reli
able medicine, for constipation, in
digestion and liver trouble, is firm
ly established. It does not imitate
other medicines. It is better than
others, or it would not be the fa
vorite liver powder, with a larger
sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

Steel Web Picket Fence Cheaper Than Wood



The lowest priced good
substantial lawn and gar
den fence built. Write for
catalog of lawn, field, hog
and poultry fencing.

DEKALB FENCE CO.,
DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.



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AND
MECHANIC**

Photography interests
everybody. AMERICAN
PHOTOGRAPHY teaches it.
Beautiful pictures, month
ly prize contests, picture
criticism, questions an
swered. Sample copy free
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American Photography
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**WE BUY
YOUR WOOL
HIDES AND FURS**

Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng,
Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), etc. We
are Dealers, and can do better for you
than agents or commission merchants.
Reference, any Bank in Louisville.
Write for weekly price list and ship
ping tags. We furnish wool bags free.
M. SABEL & SONS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1858
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Don't Worry

If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once
to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat
the words of thousands of other sufferers from
womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has
been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick,
of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly
with female trouble, and the doctors did no good.
They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it
made me feel like a new woman. I am still using
this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The scientific name of the house fly is "musca domestica." It doesn't sound quite mean enough.

Though a woman's large hat caused a canoe to capsize in the Bronx river the incident will have no effect on the fashion.

Nansen is to revisit the arctic regions, but as he wants to do something original he will study ocean currents and not discover the north pole.

It is none too early, perhaps, to make a rule that any man who rocks the boat shall be pitched head first into the water to sink or swim, just as it suits him.

A Chicago man with one gray and one blue eye asks the chief of police of St. Louis to find him a wife. He does not insist that she harmonize with his color scheme.

The popular unrest in Colombia has been blamed on a plague of grasshoppers. From the character of the Colombian unrest one might have fancied it a plague of fleas.

Milk bottles are now made out of paper. After awhile, we suppose, it will be so arranged that we can have our milk delivered each morning in our favorite publication.

Prof. Munsterberg says it is safe to drink if you do it moderately. That explains the caution of the man who quits when it comes to his turn to treat the crowd.

A hater of automobiles has given a large fund to the University of Paris to endow a chair of aviation. Maybe he never has had sand dropped down his neck from a passing balloon.

Before complaining of the heat take a few minutes off to be thankful that you are not running white-hot billets of steel through the rollers at the mills or stoking on a lake boat.

A straw bonnet on a horse's head is only a sham appearance of kindness to one's beast when the angry driver is seen jerking and twisting at the bits.

If it were not for the heat waves the corn would not mature, the elevators would not be filled and there would be no Johnny cake. Let us bear our trials with what patience we can.

Yes, nature is inscrutable but kind. Mosquitoes have their uses, snakes devour gophers and vultures carry off carcasses. Even the motorcycle, it is said, may be used to advantage by firemen.

A census taker in Chicago of a man's ideal for a wife reveals that there is general masculine prejudice against the college girl as a spouse. Naturally, the college girl was doomed from the start. She has the fatal feminine defect in masculine eyes—she knows too much.

That labor strike in Hawaii which some persons feared would develop race difficulties that might engender trouble with Japan appears in a fair way to be settled without serious disturbance. As the Japanese laborers seem willing to return to work, probably the matter has been grossly exaggerated, and for a purpose. Such things have happened before.

The June disbursements for interest and dividends by railroad, industrial and other corporations will reach \$71,220,000, which is an increase of \$4,777,000 over last year. This is an infallible indication of the improvement in business conditions and of a gain in the earning capacity of the concerns in question. And everything promises greater advance in that direction in the immediate future.

A bank official in the west, convicted of swindling and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment, was pardoned after serving a few years. He had a new start in life, every one sympathizing with his resolve to reform. He got another chance, likewise more thousands with which he has disappeared. Synopsidly is a pleasing feeling to those who bestow it, but it is also expensive, particularly when it induces mercy to temper justice so that justice cannot be recognized.

PUT WALSH IN CELL

FEDERAL ATTORNEYS PLAN TO TAKE BANKER TO PRISON SOON.

ASK COURT FOR A MANDATE

Defendant's Attorney and Government Counsel Make Plans for Final Test of Convicted Financier's Case—Ready for High Court.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—John R. Walsh, convicted banker, may be taken to Fort Leavenworth federal prison within a few days if the plans of the government attorneys are sustained.

District Attorney Sims and Attorney John S. Miller, representing Walsh, appeared in the circuit court of appeals to argue the question of the \$50,000 bonds on which Walsh is now at liberty.

Mr. Sims urged that this bond be set aside and that a mandate be issued at once ordering Walsh to be taken to the federal prison.

Attorney Miller urged that the present bonds be ordered to hold until the question of an appeal to the supreme court was decided.

Final arguments on the point will be heard within a few days. If Mr. Sims is sustained Mr. Walsh may be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

The action was begun by John S. Miller, chief counsel for the convicted president of the defunct Chicago National bank and the Equitable trust company. After the proceedings Mr. Miller admitted that the Walsh case would be carried to the supreme court on a writ of certiorari.

District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Childs were present with Mr. Miller at the secret session. Neither would reveal what transpired in court. Attorney Miller took the same position.

"It would be unprofessional for me to make public my plans before they are consummated," said Mr. Walsh's lawyer. "I will admit, however, that I have the petition praying for a rehearing of the Walsh case ready for the supreme court."

Walsh May Gain Payment Delay. Mr. Walsh, who returned from New York Thursday, continued to maintain silence. From other sources it was learned that he went east in the hope of selling his various holdings, principally the Southern Indiana.

It was also said he planned to allow the sale under foreclosure. Besides, it was rumored that the associated banks might not press foreclosure at this time, but might give Walsh an extension of time for the payment of the interest on the promissory note should it be not paid before the last day of grace, next Thursday.

La Salle street financiers said that quarterly interest of \$71,000 was not troubling Walsh as much as the sale of his railroad holdings.

Attorney Ritscher, acting for Walsh, is now in New York, for the purpose, it is said, of negotiating for the sale of Walsh's railroad properties.

TAFT STOPS AT HOUSTON

President Resumes His Journey After the Visit to His Brother's Texas Ranch.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 23.—Four days on his brother's ranch near Corpus Christi evidently did President Taft a lot of good, for he arrived in Houston shortly after seven o'clock this morning the picture of health and happiness. A big reception committee, reinforced by hundreds of citizens, met the president at the station and escorted him to a hotel, where he was given a breakfast by the prominent business men. After that he made a public address, and then at 10:30 o'clock, started on his way to Dallas. He is due to reach that city at 5:30 this afternoon and will spend the night there.

A pretty feature of the reception of the president at the station this morning was the presence of all the school children of the city, waving flags, singing and cheering. Many people came from Galveston, which is 50 miles away. The Chamber of Commerce of Dallas sent a delegation of 100 business men to escort Mr. Taft from Houston to the metropolis of northern Texas.

AVIATOR UNDER NEW FLAG

Capt S. F. Cody Becomes British Subject to Hold Airship Job in Army.

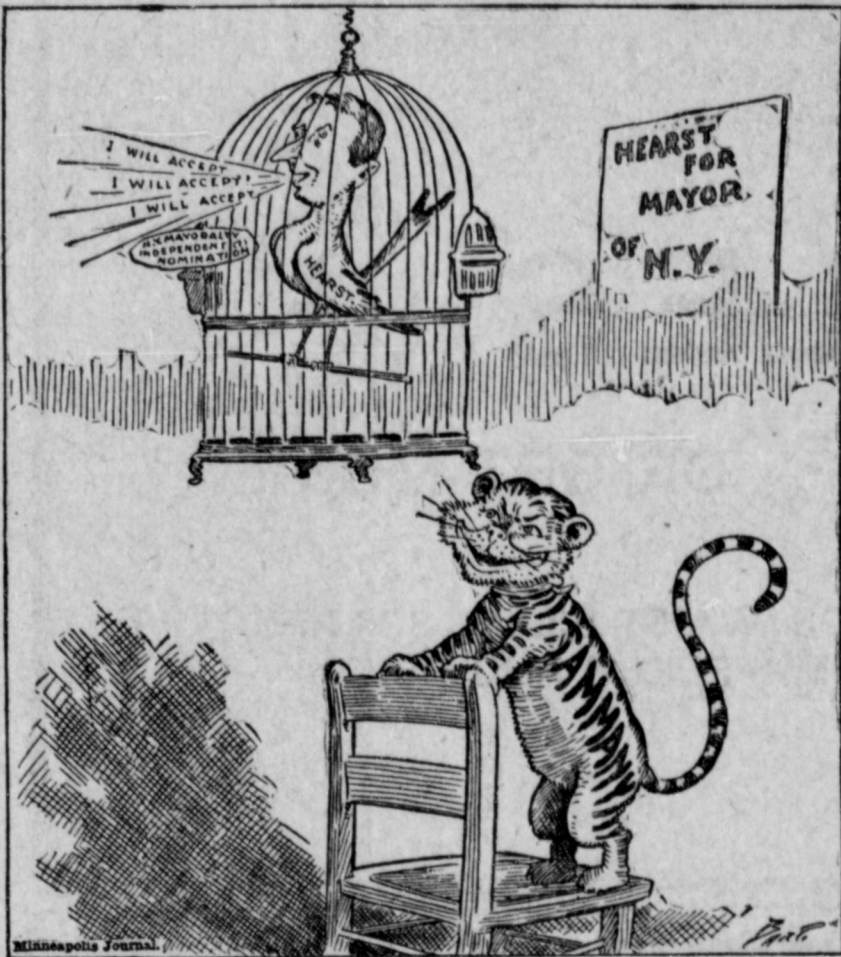
New York, Oct. 23.—Capt. S. F. Cody, American aviator, who has been teaching British army officers how to fly, has renounced American citizenship and taken out naturalization papers as a British subject, according to a message from Doncaster, England. It was said that Cody was informed recently that he would have to become a British subject if he desired to hold his position.

TOWN IS SWEEP BY CYCLONE

Worst Storm in History of Pennsylvania Causes Property Loss of \$250,000.

Corry, Pa., Oct. 23.—Cambridge Springs experienced the worst cyclone in the history of the state, when the iron bridge across French creek, the big water works and filtration plant, a dozen houses and a part of the Hotel Riverside were destroyed, and much other property damaged. The loss may reach \$250,000.

WILL HE GET THE CANARY?



TRAGEDY IN BANK'S CRASH

CASHIER KILLS SELF AND WIFE'S MOTHER FALLS DEAD.

F. E. Hanscome of Mineral Point Commits Suicide on Grave to End Financial Troubles.

Mineral Point, Wis.—The body of F. E. Hanscome, cashier of the wrecked First National bank of this city, was found Monday morning on the grave of his mother in the family plot of the local cemetery, he having ended his life by shooting.

Mrs. John Gray, aged 80, mother-in-law of the dead banker, and to whose home Hanscome's body was removed, dropped dead when her son-in-law's body was brought in.

Hanscome had been missing for several hours, but no alarm was expressed until inquiry at the bank and various other places about town failed to reveal his whereabouts.

A searching party was finally organized with the result that the body of the dead banker was found lying over the grave of his mother.

Hanscome was 55 years old and had been despondent for some time past. He was never known to take a vacation. He leaves a widow and two grown daughters, one a teacher in a public school at Milwaukee and the other a student at the Milwaukee Normal school.

Hanscome's heavy losses and worry over the fact that he had told depositors shortly before the bank failed that he was all right are said to be responsible for his act.

The dead cashier had been connected with the First National bank since its organization in 1884, antedating Vice-President Allen in point of service. He began as bookkeeper and teller, and carried much of the bank's responsibility on his shoulders. He had a reputation of strict honesty.

FOUND DRIFTING IN BOAT

Chicago Man Is Picked Up Helpless in the Lake Near Holland, Mich.

Holland, Mich.—Unable to speak coherently because of exhaustion, George Scheibstein of Chicago was found 40 miles off this harbor by the steamer Puritan. The man had been drifting longer than 12 hours in a disabled launch.

Scheibstein said that he started from Chicago for Whitehall, Mich., in his 25-foot boat. Far out in the lake, with a heavy sea running, the engine stopped and the sailor found his gasoline tank empty. When sighted by the Puritan the craft was nearly submerged. Scheibstein left for Chicago last night.

ROMANCE KEY TO RICHES

\$4,000,000 Left to Woman by Will of Suitor Who Was Almost Forgotten.

Jonesboro, Ark.—As heir of an almost-forgotten fiancée, Mrs. John D. Erwin, wife of a farmer, will probably receive an estate valued at \$4,000,000.

As Mary Duval of Carruthersville, Mo., Mrs. Erwin was courted by a young German who told her of vast ancestral estates. Because of parental objections they did not wed.

Recently the man died and his will gives his property to her.

Electric Chair for Murderer.

Utica, N. Y.—Theodore Rizzo was Thursday found guilty of murder in the first degree in killing two little children in the Eagle street gulf here in September. Justice Rogers sentenced Rizzo to die in the electric chair in Auburn prison in the week beginning November 21.

Twenty-Five Persons Drown.

Constantinople.—Twenty-five persons were drowned Thursday following the bursting of a dam at Lake Derkos, 30 miles southwest of this city.

MAY BAR FRENCH IMPORTS

Law Is Discovered Whereby France's Threats Can Be Met with Drastic Retaliation.

Washington.—All importations from France to the United States will be denied entry at any American port before the first of the year if the French government attempts to discriminate against our products on November 1, when the present Franco-American tariff treaty expires.

Threats have been coming from Paris to the effect that as soon as the treaty expires France will apply her maximum tariff rate against the United States. These threats have been reported by Consul General Mason at Paris.

France had made a strenuous effort to have the present treaty extended, but this could not be done under the provisions of the Payne bill, which sets March 1, 1910, as the nearest date that the maximum-minimum feature can be applied.

When they learned that the treaty could not be extended officials of the French government and French newspapers at once began to assume an hostile attitude toward the United States. These facts have been carefully noted by the Washington government as presaging a tariff war of large proportions and consequent straining of the sentimental ties between the two republics.

MANUEL FEARS ASSASSINS

King of Portugal, Although Reported Ill, Is Said to Be Hiding from Plotters.

London.—It was reported here Tuesday that King Manuel of Portugal is not ill, but hiding from plotters seeking to assassinate him.

Information of a plot to explode a dynamite bomb at the royal palace is said to have reached the police.

The guard about the palace was doubled and police agents began an investigation. Reports made by them are said to have been of such an alarming character that the king was prevailed upon to conceal his whereabouts. He was taken from the palace recently by body guards. After he had reached his hiding place it was announced that the king was seriously ill, according to a prearranged plan.

Lisbon.—A bomb was exploded Tuesday in front of the Church of St. Louis. The windows in the residences adjacent were shattered.

GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS DEAD

Retired Army Officer Passes Away at His Old Home Near Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y.—Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Gates, near this city. He had been ill about two weeks. Gen. Otis' wife, daughters, brother and sister were with him at the end. The house in which he died had been his home for many years.

Taft at Brother's Ranch.

Gregory, Tex.—President Taft arrived here Monday evening to spend four days on the ranch of Charles P. Taft, his brother. Reports as to the size of this ranch vary from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. In either event, it approaches the proportions of a principality and during the time here the president will be secluded from local committees, from the givers of banquets and from the onerous duties of constant speech-making.

Wife of Gen. G. W. Duke Is Dead.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Henrietta Morgan Duke, wife of Gen. Basil W. Duke, known in history as "Morgan's right-hand man," was found dead in bed at her home here Wednesday. Heart disease caused her death.

Death of Envoy Natural.

London.—The verdict of the inquest into the death of William I. Buchanan, the American diplomat whose body was found in the street, is to the effect that "death was due to natural causes."

KING FACES CRISIS

SPANISH CABINET RESIGN AS RESULT OF OUTCRY OVER EXECUTION.

PEOPLE IN AN ANGRY MOOD

Stern Repressive Measures Tend to Influence the People—King Alfonso Is Anxious to Shift Blame for Ferrer's Death.

Madrid.—As a result of the bitter attacks made against the government by the former premier, Moret y Prendergast, representing a powerful opposition, the Spanish cabinet, which was formed January 25, 1907, under the premiership of Antonio Maura, resigned Thursday.

Upon the receipt of the resignation of the premier and his ministers, Moret y Prendergast undertook to form a new ministry, himself assuming the post of premier and minister of the interior.

The resignation of the Maura ministers are due directly to the outcry that followed the execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the founder of liberal schools at Barcelona.

King Alfonso, like Charles II. of England, pleaded that while his words were his own his deeds were his ministers.

It is said in behalf of the king that he was kept from commuting Ferrer's sentence or from pardoning him largely by the advance in demand-form given him by Senor Maura and other members of the cabinet.

When the demonstrations of anger because of the killing of Ferrer became the order in all the European capitals, and conservatives even were willing to admit that a grave mistake had been made, Alfonso became alarmed.

He appeared anxious to shift the blame for the execution to the place where probably it properly belonged, on the shoulders of Premier Maura and of the other cabinet members.

It is impossible yet to tell accurately what the result of the resignation will be on the public mind. If it is made clear that Alfonso was opposed to the execution of Ferrer and was practically forced to acquiesce, the result will be to temper the anger of the extreme radicals, and the fear of the assassination of the king may pass.

The stern measures taken to put down the recent anti-war demonstrations tended to inflame the opposition, and the execution of Ferrer, followed by popular demonstrations of disapproval, brought matters to a crisis.

When parliament reopened the liberals, republicans and socialists bitterly assailed the government, but the cabinet showed a disposition to fight for its life.

There was a violent scene in the chamber of deputies when the opposition, headed by Senor Moret y Prendergast, the former premier, renewed its attack on the government. Minister of the Interior Lacierva, however, declared that the ministry would not resign under threats.

It was then believed that while Senor Moret was determined to unhorse Premier Maura, the liberals, as distinguished from the republicans and socialists, did not desire to assume power, in the circumstances they would then become responsible for the expenditures involved in the war of Morocco.

London, Oct. 22.—The anarchists of Spain are plotting to avenge the death of Ferrer, according to a Madrid correspondent, who in a letter just received says:

"Notwithstanding statements to the contrary and the apparent tranquility that reigns over Madrid and the provinces, to the careful observer it is but a sham. No one acquainted with the situation will deny that the anarchist element is actively preparing to revenge Ferrer's death. Threatening letters are pouring in daily at the palace and the official residence of the ministers. The latter are escorted by large bodies of detectives. 'The censor has doubled the stringency of his methods and it is almost impossible to send any news unfavorable to the government by wire.'"

Lisbon, Portugal.—Alarming reports as to King Alfonso's health were received here. Distraught by the furor raised by the execution of Francisco Ferrer at Barcelona, the king, according to the dispatches, is without appetite and has been unable to sleep. The fear of an uprising and his own danger of assassination have so worked on him that his condition of mind is said to be serious.

His conflict with the ministry, and the attitude of Premier Maura, whom he censured for the execution of the school teacher, have added to Alfonso's uneasiness over the situation at home and abroad growing out of Ferrer's death.

Threatening letters pour into the palace, and although an effort was made to keep the fact secret from Alfonso, he learned of it and became greatly agitated.

Carnegie Gives for Hospital.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Andrew Carnegie has offered the state, through Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon, a tract of 450 acres of land on the crest of the Allegheny mountains, near Cresson, to be used in the fight against tuberculosis.

Bomb Is Exploded at Munich.

Munich, Germany.—A powerful bomb was exploded in the street here Thursday. The pavement was torn up and neighboring buildings were damaged. No person was injured.

PURITY CONGRESS OPENED

GREAT GATHERING OF REFORMERS IN BURLINGTON.

White Slave Traffic Topic of Discussion on First Day—Eminent Social Workers on Program.

Burlington, Ia.—Not for many months has the country seen so important a gathering of reformers, religious and social workers and philanthropists as that in the First Methodist church Tuesday afternoon when the National Purity congress was opened under the auspices of the National Purity federation. Delegates from scores of cities and towns were present, and they are not "long haired cranks," but earnest, practical men and women who are devoting their best efforts to the moral betterment of their fellow Americans.

B. S. Steadwell of La Crosse, Wis., president of the federation, presided at the first session, as he will throughout the meeting. After a song and invocation, Mr. Steadwell delivered his address. He then announced that the special topic for the day was the white slave traffic, and introduced first William Alexander Coote, secretary of the National Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, of London, England. Mr. Coote read a paper telling of the methods adopted in England to end the odious traffic and of their success.

Rev. Ernest A. Bell of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Vigilance association, spoke on "The Primacy of Prayer and Preaching in the Purity Reform," and various phases of the white slave traffic were discussed by J. L. Hamory, superintendent of the department of public safety, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. M. A. T. Mackenzie, superintendent of welfare work at the Seattle exposition; James H. Patten, secretary of the Immigration Restriction league, Boston; Miss Lucy A. Hall, Chicago, and Mrs. Sarah F. Bond, police matron, Oklahoma City, Okla.

INFORMER TRIES SUICIDE

Betrayer of Jury Plotters' Secrets Jumps Into River—Attorney Wayman's Life Threatened.

Chicago.—An attempt to commit suicide by jumping into the lake at Van Buren street was made Monday by Nicholas J. Martin, private secretary of Alderman Michael Kenna and a defendant in the indictment charging conspiracy to fix juries. Threatened with death at the hands of First ward political leaders whose secrets he has disclosed in two confessions to State's Attorney Wayman, and believing that he had incurred for life the enmity of his employer and others by laying bare secrets of the jury-fixing ring, Martin attempted to end his existence. It was the hand of John Weccerd, an investigator, which checked him when he was about to make a dive into the lake.

Threats to murder State's Attorney Wayman and his principal assistants in an effort to terrorize them into ceasing their efforts to send guilty men to the penitentiary were also disclosed. But this has only resulted in spurring him on to greater activity. He has taken precaution by having two detectives and his assistant, Thomas Marshall, accompany him on most of his trips, but beyond that he is paying no heed to the attitude of the dangerous men whose criminal practices he has set out to destroy.

ADMITS CUSTOMS FRAUDS

Inspector Testifies He Received Half Importers' Ill-Gotten Gains—Implicates Others.

New York.—A scheme of customs frauds whereby the United States government was defrauded of \$300, or more, at a clip, extending over a period of two years or more, was described by George Brehm, a customs inspector, who, although still in the government employ, admitted that he had received approximately half of the importers' alleged ill-gotten gains. Brehm's testimony was presented at the trial of Antonio and Philip Musca, Italian importers, who are charged with having conspired to defraud the government by having cheese shipped to them from Italy under false weight entries.

INDIA STORM KILLS 10,000

Houses and Temples in Many Towns and Villages Causing Great Loss of Life.

London.—Dispatches from Calcutta say 10,000 persons have perished in a terrific storm which has swept the plains in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, in Bengal, India.

The storm followed the close of the rainy season—from June to September—and destroyed towns and villages in an area of 187,377 square miles, which have a population of 400 persons to the square mile.

The loss of life was occasioned mainly by the collapse of houses and temples in the towns and villages and by the river wrecks.

Lovett Heads Union Pacific.

New York.—Robert S. Lovett was Thursday elected president of the Union Pacific to succeed Edward H. Harriman. Mr. Lovett was the closest adviser of Mr. Harriman and soon after his death was made a director of the Union Pacific.

Dozen Buildings Burn.

Mapleton, Pa.—Nearly a dozen buildings, valued at \$200,000, were burned here Thursday. Among the places destroyed were the Clarendon hotel and the Mapleton item office.

Interesting Kentucky News

PHYSICIANS ARE PUZZLED

Over Case of Man Who Can Not Be Aroused from Unconscious Condition.

Lexington, Ky.—H. R. Arowood, of Tennessee, who has been employed in the construction of a railroad at Corinth, Ky., was brought here and placed in St. Joseph's hospital. His condition is one which is puzzling the local physicians. On the night of October 19 Mr. Arowood retired from his work in perfect health, but upon his delay in arising next morning a messenger was sent to his room to awaken him, but after working with him for some time, it was found impossible to arouse him, as he was in an unconscious condition. Physicians were summoned, but all efforts to awaken him failed. After working with him for two days he was brought here for medical attention, but all efforts to arouse him have so far failed.

BURLEY POOL EXTENSION.

Reports Show About Sixty Per Cent of Crop Signed.

Winchester, Ky.—At the meeting of the Burley Tobacco society, in session here, the reports of the counties as to the acreage pooled during the 20 days' extension of time granted after the stipulated time for closing were reported to have been pooled during this time, which brings the number of acres pooled up to nearly 114,000, or about 60 per cent of the whole crop, according to the estimate made by the tobacco society, which was 196,000 acres. The pool was not closed and the time is extended indefinitely, subject to being closed at any time by the executive committee. The new executive committee was completed after this had been disposed of. Messrs. Witherspoon, of Woodford county; Shanklin, of Mason county; and Slaughter, of Owen county, who were nominated by President Lebus, but not confirmed at the last meeting, were confirmed by a large majority. The changing the headquarters from Winchester to Lexington was confirmed by a vote of 44 to 6.

SPECIAL LICENSES MUST BE PAID.

Court of Appeals Says Legislature Has Right to So Legislate.

Frankfort, Ky.—Special licenses provided for in the revenue laws of this state must be collected and must be paid. The court of appeals decided this question definitely in the case of Fred E. Stevens and others against the city of Louisville. The city had collected a license from Stevens for running a pawn broker's shop, and he also handled pistols. He refused to pay the license for handling pistols at retail and enjoined the city from collecting the money. The court here says that the legislature has the right to assess special licenses and that they must be paid.

Georgetown, Ky.—Circuit Judge Robert L. Stout rendered his decision in the contested local option election of 15 months ago. In his decision one "dry" vote is thrown out, which was counted by the lower court, and the vote now stands 521 "dry" and 520 "wet," a majority of one for the "drys." The lower court gave them two majority and the face of the returns had given the "wets" one majority. The case will go on up to the court of appeals, unless a new trial be granted.

Mayesville, Ky.—The Elks' Reunion association closed its meeting here after electing the following officers: President, William Neal, Louisville; first vice president, T. J. Smith, Richmond; second vice president, Dennis Dunder, Paris; third vice president, E. B. Hager, Ashland; secretary, William M. O'Bryan, Owensboro.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Grand Council of Masons elected G. Allison Holland, great high priest; Harry Bailey, deputy grand high priest; David W. Gray, grand king; J. W. Worsham, grand scribe; Capt. H. B. Grant, grand secretary, and L. H. Johnson, grand treasurer.

Frankfort, Ky.—Insurance Commissioner Bell admitted the International Life Insurance Co. of St. Louis to do business in Kentucky. The company has a capital of \$500,000. It is the successor of the Great American Co., with which it was merged.

Lexington, Ky.—Dave McQueen, known as "Greasy," one of the negroes wanted for the murder of Leon Yandell, who was shot in a construction camp on the Lexington and Nicholasville Interurban line, was arrested in East St. Louis, Ill.

Lexington, Ky.—The grand jury returned 67 indictments, 29 of which are reported to charge illegal registration. The clerk of the circuit court declined to disclose the names of those indicted or the offense charged until warrants have been served.

Frankfort, Ky.—The work of rebuilding the monument marking the grave of Daniel Boone was begun in the State cemetery here. The panels for the monument were made by Sculptor Fetweiss, of Cincinnati.

ROOFS BLOWN FROM BUILDINGS

At Frankfort, Ky.—Streets Choked With Debris—Damage Is Reported Enormous.

Frankfort, Ky.—With a deafening roar, a terrific storm swept down upon this city and surrounding territory. All telegraph wires and nearly all telephone wires are down, but from the meager reports obtainable it is certain that the damage will be enormous. Many buildings, including residences, were unroofed. The streets here, in many instances, are choked with fallen trees and timbers. The city practically is in darkness. A barrel was carried a block by the great wind and hurled through a big plate glass window in the McClure department store. A portion of a veranda was hurled across a street and through a window in the front of the Elbert jewelry store. The temperature has lowered rapidly since the arrival of the storm and now is below the freezing point.

CAPITOL UNFINISHED

And the Date of Dedication May Be Changed.

Frankfort, Ky.—Members of the state capitol commission are considering delaying until next spring the formal dedication of the capitol. While all of the officials are now occupying offices in the building it is in an incomplete state. Neither the senate nor hall of representatives has yet been furnished, the state library rooms are bare and furnishings for the state reception room, the real show place of the structure, have not as yet been shipped from Europe, where they are being made. Word was received from Paris, France, by the capitol commissioners that Gilbert White has finished the painting of the two lunettes which are to adorn the house of representatives and the senate chambers. They will be shipped from Paris about November 15, and should reach here in time to be put in position before the session of the general assembly begins.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE URG

For Kentucky State University at Meeting of Physicians' Association.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. J. E. Wells, of Cynthiana, Ky., was elected president of the Kentucky State Medical association after a warm contest on the convention floor. Dr. J. N. McCormack will continue as secretary, having been elected for a term of five years. Dr. W. B. McClure, of Lexington, was elected treasurer to serve for five years. Lexington was chosen as the next convention city of the association. The body passed resolutions against criminal practice and also endorsed the movement for good roads. One of the most important resolutions passed was that relating to the establishment of a medical department of the State university.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—At the last regular session of the Christian county branch of the Planters' Protective association the following prizes, storage house men and officials were selected: Prizes at Pembroke, Lyman McCormack and Isaac Garrett; prize at Hopkinsville, John W. Adams; storage house men at Hopkinsville, John W. Adams and R. M. Woodbridge; salesman at Hopkinsville, D. F. Smithson; bookkeeper, A. J. Cnsey; local inspector, George W. Barnes.

Louisville, Ky.—John C. Roberts, convicted of counterfeiting in the federal courts here and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, was indicted for the same offense on four counts in the federal court in Covington, Ky. As soon as he has finished the term he will be brought to Covington to stand trial.

Frankfort, Ky.—Sixty members of the Kentucky state guards have been ordered to Hickman by Adj. Gen. Johnston to protect President Taft when he visits that city on his tour down the Mississippi river on the lake-to-the-gulf trip.

Frankfort, Ky.—Berry Simpson and others, now doing time for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal John Mullins, at Stearns, Ky., are making an effort to appeal their cases to the supreme court.

Mayesville, Ky.—George Washington Creekbaum, 102, died at the home of his son, T. C. Creekbaum, in Dover, this county. He was the oldest man in Mason county. He was born in Brown county, Ohio.

Louisville, Ky.—W. C. Priest, for many years one of Louisville's most prominent business men, died at the family residence after a five weeks' illness. The body will be taken to Shelbyville, Ky., for burial.

Lexington, Ky.—Through the purchase of the Claude Garth farm, L. V. Harkness has added nearly 700 acres to his magnificent Walnut Hall farm. The price reported was \$125 per acre.

Carrollton, Ky.—Postoffice inspectors are investigating the disappearance of 500 barrels of whisky belonging to the Old Darling Distillery, of this city.

CLAIMS CAN NOT BE FILED

On Possessions of Bankrupt After Bankruptcy Proceedings Have Been Dismissed.

Frankfort, Ky.—Creditors who have actual notice of adjudication in bankruptcy, and do not make their claims at the proper time, can not come in and make a claim on the possessions of the bankrupt after the bankruptcy proceedings have been dismissed. This important question was settled for the first time in this state by the court of appeals in the case of W. S. Dycus, etc., against C. O. Brown, etc., in which the judgment of the McCracken circuit court is reversed, in an opinion by Judge Carroll. Dycus Bros. and S. H. Cassidy formed the company of S. H. Cassidy & Co., to buy tobacco during the season of 1902 and 1903, to be sold by Brown & Bloom, of Paducah, and were to receive 60 cents per hundred pounds for the work. They were also to receive one-half of the profits after all expenses were paid. The company, however, made an assignment after purchasing a good many thousand pounds of tobacco.

"BREAK THEIR NECKS!"

Says Dr. Shirley of a Certain Class of Medical Practitioners.

Louisville, Ky.—"All physicians who engage in criminal practice as related to the defeat of motherhood should have their necks broken by the order of the great state of Kentucky." This was the statement made by Dr. A. Shirley, president of the Kentucky State Medical Association, in addressing the members of that body gathered in annual session. He also declared that physicians should never make special rates for medical attention to preachers. He said if the churches do not pay their ministers enough to allow them to pay their medical bills their salaries should be raised. Dr. William J. Mayo declared in his address that cancer is neither "necessarily hereditary nor necessarily incurable." His address was received with applause.

VIOLATION OF BANKING LAW

Charged Against Cashier McCannagh in Federal Indictment.

Monticello, Ky.—The indictment charging Charles McCannagh, cashier of the National bank of this place with violation of the banking laws, was returned by District Attorney J. H. Tinsley, Assistant District Attorney George Davison and the grand jury. Attorney John B. O'Neal, who has been employed by Mr. McCannagh to defend him, was given a copy of the indictment and at the same time informed the court that he would demur to the indictment. McCannagh has been indicted on 13 counts.

Newport, Ky.—Political circles in Campbell county, Kentucky, were stirred when Circuit Judge Charles Yungblut, in the heat of his campaign for re-election, paused to make an affidavit before Squire T. K. Hutchinson, in this city, charging Scott Shoemaker, recognized leader of the republican party in Campbell county and fiscal clerk at the Newport postoffice, with having attempted to bribe him in the matter of a settlement of poolroom cases now pending before the court.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad Co. will be discontinued November 1, when the Louisville & Nashville will formally take over the road and continue its operation. This road is known as the Kentucky Midland and was built nearly 25 years ago, a good deal of the money being furnished by subscriptions from the citizens and taxpayers of the counties of Franklin, Scott and Bourbon and the cities of Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris.

Greenville, Ky.—State Representative Herbert Meredith, of this city, "in order that innocent women may be protected and future generations spared the sins of their fathers," is to urge upon the next legislature of Kentucky the passage of a bill requiring that each male person applying for a license to marry shall submit himself to a physical examination by a competent physician.

Louisville, Ky.—Officials of the Home Telephone Co. announced that a deal has been completed whereby the company takes over the Independent Long Distance Telephone Co. The company secured \$520,000 bonds of an issue of \$592,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles Williams, foreman of construction for the Louisville & Nashville railroad's new line being built into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, was shot by unidentified men and left for dead on the ground near Heidelberg, Lee county.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Henrietta Morgan Duke, wife of Gen. Basil W. Duke, daughter of a prominent southern family, and for many years a leader in the social life of Louisville, was found dead in bed at her home. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Paducah, Ky.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here.

Psyche Coiffure



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The beautiful hair dress shown here has made a veritable sensation, and it is a pleasure to reproduce it for our readers. Without the small pleasing little skeleton cap shown in the picture, it retains all the fascination of the Psyche coiffure, and is thoroughly practical for present millinery modes. The hairdresser has taken certain small liberties with her classic model in order to accommodate the coiffure to the hat and brow of the wearer, and they have turned out to be an improvement, since they enhance the beauty of both the face and hat. The head dress, shown in our photograph, was adapted specially to this coiffure and leaves nothing to be desired. It may be said in passing that the head dress shown is made of gold ribbon and rhinestone ornaments set in gold. The aigrette at the side is pure white. Every one will see at a glance its simplicity of construction, and appreciate the beauty of this coiffure ornament. The foundation on which it is fashioned is simply buckram cut in narrow bands and wired before covering with ribbon.

It does not require an abundance of natural hair to build this style of coiffure. The hair, however, must be waved before it is dressed. The regular undulations of the Marcel wave may be used, but are not absolutely essential. The hair is parted off in the usual manner, and that portion about the face and neck waved in loose, irregular curves. All the remainder of the hair (much or little) is tied at the back of the head and arranged in a coil. This forms the foundation for the balance of the coiffure. If the hair is thick and heavy it will not be necessary to use a roll at all. The hair at each side in this case is simply "ratted," that is, combed toward the scalp instead of from it, and then lightly smoothed with the comb on the outside. It is then brought back to the coil, pinned to it, and the ends fastened under it. A small portion of the waved hair on top of the head is treated in the same

way and brought back lying loosely over the top, with its end fastened under the coil. The hair across the forehead is arranged in a loose pompadour, the ends lightly twisted, and brought back to the coil if long enough to reach. If not, they are concealed under that portion on top of the head which has already been fastened into the coil. This pompadour is then pulled forward and down over the brow and parted lightly with the fingers, a little to one side. Invisible pins, fasten it to place, and it is worn more or less over the brow to suit the individual taste in this matter.

A very full cluster of false puffs is placed over and around the coil, where they are firmly pinned to place. A barett is adjusted under them, supporting the short locks at the nape of the neck, which usually prove so refractory. Finishing touches are given by pulling the side hair against the puffs and pinning it to them with invisible pins and curling any short locks which may straggle about the nape of the neck into little rings. These are held in place with the fluid which hairdressers use for that purpose.

The natural hair, unless very curly, will not make satisfactory curls and puffs, and even when one possesses the requisite quantity of naturally curly hair it is much more difficult to manage than the false hair. Moreover, it will not stay well dressed as long and consumes far more time in doing, so that it is economy to buy puffs and curls. Of all things, however, one should get a perfect match in color and texture to one's own hair.

When the natural hair is very thin it will be necessary to use additional hair across the front of the head, for the hair dress just described. Several styles are made in front pieces that will fill all the requirements, and when combed in with the natural hair are not to be detected. In adjusting the hat to this coiffure a portion of the hair about the face should be pinned to the underbrim or facing of the hat.

BEST BAG FOR THE BROOM

Should Be Made to Fit, with an Opening at the Side—Good Ticking Bag.

The broom bag may be made a more satisfactory thing than the cloth that slips off in mid-air if it is made to fit the broom, and, furthermore, if it be opened at the side. The thing I have in mind is an oblong square bag of outing flannel from which the two lower corners have been cut, leaving it somewhat octagonal in shape. The small remaining bottom of the bag is made into a faced opening, and when the broom handle is slipped through the long, open side of the bag and dropped through the end opening the broom straws will be held securely.

A ticking bag for clothes-pins has fastened to its upper end two wire hooks to hang it to a clothes-line. The end is first stiffened with wire, and there is no opening for the clothes-pins except a round hole cut in the center of one side. A facing round the circular hole forms a casing for another wire to keep the opening in shape.

Countless household bags are not to be scorned, but these two are particularly useful shapes.

FIT INTO A DRESSING CASE

Umbrellas Now Made So They Fold—Great Convenience for the Traveler.

Umbrellas which can be folded to fit into a 24-inch dressing case are the only type which now appeal to the college girl who does not like to be college with more than one package when traveling. These folding umbrellas come in black, tan, taupe, dark red, blue, brown and green twilled silk, mounted upon steel frames and usually have wooden handles. Among the newest umbrella handles is one of flattened top, shaped somewhat like a huge button and about two and one-half inches across. Other wooden handles are carved to represent the heads of cats, dogs, owls and butterflies. They are usually of natural colored oak, ebony or mahogany, but occasionally one is stained to match the silk covering of its frame. Very smart umbrellas which particularly appeal to girls of artistic as well as extravagant tastes have satin finished white wood handles, with tops of onyx, jade or carved dull red quartz. They are decorated with narrow ribbon bows or with tasseled loops through which the wrist may be thrust.



LIQUOR CAUSE OF DIVORCES

Statistics Show One Home in Every Sixty-one Is Wrecked by Strong Drink Among Men.

One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Brady, is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the United States census bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or a contributing cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent.—practically one-fifth—of all divorces granted in the United States during the 20 years between 1887 and 1906 inclusive. Since at the present rate at least every twelfth marriage ends in divorce, we get a proportion of one home in every 61 wrecked by drink. Moreover, the census authorities themselves, according to Mr. Brady, admit that these figures represent only the most flagrant and palpable instances of the part which intemperance plays in divorce and that greater percentages than those actually given would be nearer the truth. The detailed figures as set forth in the census bulletin are as follows:

"Drunkenness was the sole cause of divorce in 36,516 cases, or 3.9 per cent. of the total number of divorces (1887 to 1906). It was a cause in combination with some other cause in 17,765 cases, or 1.9 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkenness either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband the corresponding percentage, 1.4.

"The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which drunkenness or intemperance, although not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 139,287, representing 13.8 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by the evidence, although not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance, or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause."

ALCOHOL AND TUBERCULOSIS

Beverage Creates State of Receptivity Favorable to Development of Phthisis Among French.

It is already well known that alcoholism creates a state of receptivity particularly favorable to the development of tuberculosis, says a writer in the Revue Scientifique. Mr. Jacques Bertillon has presented these relations somewhat strikingly in a set of maps embodying the latest French statistics. Says the writer cited above:

"On the map of France it may be seen that the northern departments drink, per inhabitant, more brandy than the central and southern departments. The line of separation is represented exactly by the limit of culture of the vine. In the wine-drinking countries, the consumption of brandy is comparatively small; it is considerable in the cider and beer regions. The dwellers in the east of France drink more brandy and much absinthe. The second map presented by Mr. Bertillon shows that the frequency of tuberculosis is much greater, with some exceptions, in the regions where most alcohol is consumed. The phthisis map may be superposed on the alcoholism map. On the other hand, phthisis is more frequent among saloon-keepers than with other merchants (579 death annually, in 100,000 persons, as compared with 245). It is probably alcohol also that makes phthisis twice as frequent in Paris among men as among women."

The Lack of Jesus.

The young man who came running to Christ with the question: "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" was rich, and yet he was poor. He had "great possessions," yet he was in dire need. His ample assets were not available for the essential purposes of life. He had done many things that were commendable, but had omitted the one procedure that was indispensable. Though he had from his youth observed all the rituals that Hillel could invent or Calaphas enforce, he lacked the one best thing of all—and that was Jesus Christ. There is much in modern life that is attractive and engaging, but there is always a rapid void until Jesus comes and fills justice and joy to the full. The best culture can nowhere be evolved except from the cross. Jesus is the one personality needful; and the lack of Jesus from any life or society is the last irreparable loss for which naught in heaven or earth can ever atone.

WHO WILL GET THE PIANO?



It has always been the policy of this store to carry goods that the people want and to sell these goods at fair prices. The giving away of this Piano will not affect this policy. The Piano will be given away as a free will offering, to show our appreciation of the people who trade with us. We hope to come in closer touch with all our old customers, and to meet with many new ones. If you do not wish to enter the contest yourself, you can transfer your certificates to any friend or church whom you wish to get the Piano. Get your friends interested in your behalf. Have your out of town friends help you. Get a good start by beginning early. The early bird catches the worm. There will be special sales of goods in our store from week to week. Come in and examine the Piano, it is in our store now.

MAGNIFICENT \$350 COTE PIANO.
Each Saturday we will have an expert player to prove to you the merits of this Piano. Music free. More new goods arriving every day. Plenty of good shoes for winter. Plenty of Groceries and Dry Goods for every body. Highest prices paid for produce. Certificates given with every purchase for Piano.

R. J. ENGLE,
Berea, Ky.
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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREENHALL.
Greenhall, Oct. 25.—Delana Gibson sold his homestead to Mrs. Honor Tack et and bought out Garrett Mason. We learn Mr. Mason will move to Laurel County the first of next year.—G. G. Madden our road overseer is doing some good work on the road.—Jno. P. Wilson and Walker Flanery will go to Richmond Friday with a nice bunch of cattle.—The Farmers annual institute of Owsley County was held at Sturgeon last Monday and Tuesday by the Hon. Kane, Perkins and Kirk. There was a good attendance at last session and all seemed to be very much interested.—Jas. R. Evans returned Thursday from Virginia where he had been several days visiting relatives.—The long continued drouth has been broken of late by frequent showers that have once more started the water running in our small stream and softened up the soil that people can plow.—James B. Hall of Lexington was thru this part Friday looking after the estate and the business.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey has been in Louisville several days the past week on business.—J. N. Smith and wife went to Mr. Smith's father's yesterday evening on business.—Miss Florence Pierson who has been confined to her bed since July with typhoid fever is no better.—Mrs. Becky J. Evans has gone to Berea on business. She will return to Beattyville soon where she expects to make her home.

MILDRED

Mildred, Oct. 24.—There is lots of sickness in this neighborhood. Two cases of fever at G. V. Hayes.—Hon. Jas. H. Moore has just returned from a thirty days trip in the mountains with his moving picture show.—J. G. Morris attended the I. O. R. M. council at Welchburg Saturday night.—The infant child of Scott Evans died the 23rd of scarlet fever.—Robert Welsh, Jr., is fixing to have a corn gathering and a party. He is planning to go to Oregon.—James Dunigan and wife were visiting Mrs. Dunigan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Farmer of Olla Sunday.—The election is getting very warm in this part. The bolters are stirring rapidly.—Miss Lizzie Dunigan is very poorly at this time.—Mrs. Molly Bowles is some better at this writing.—Mrs. Mary Parrett is some better.—W. D. Hellard has returned from Louisville where he has been attending the grand Lodge.—Tinscher and Johnson are having their ties hauled.—J. H. Begley is repairing his dwelling at Gray Hawk.—H. J. Johnson is planning to start to Richmond next Friday with a lot of cattle.—George Fox is digging coal this week on Laurel Fork Creek.—G. A. Hellard and family are visiting W. D. Hellard this week.—Mrs. Judd is repairing her house, making it a story higher.—The Judd brothers are doing a good business with their saw mill.—The making is the go in this part.—Tinscher and Johnson are paying 22 cents per tie on the bank of Laurel Fork Creek and have got a good lot of them bought, and made ready for the water.—Wiley Johnson has gone to Blackwater on business.

TYNER.

Tyner, Oct. 24.—We had our first snow storm Sunday.—Mr. Harry Moore has gone after his sister, Zoe, who has been visiting in Lee County for the past month.—Mr. John Simpson made a business trip to Kirksville a few days ago.—Born to the wife of John Carter a fine girl baby.—Moore and Campbell returned today from their mountain tour with their show and report their trip a success.—Mr. John Lakes has sold his farm and all his belongings and is going to locate in Lincoln County.—Mr. Gilbert Reynolds killed a large blue crane last week that measured something over six feet from tip to tip.—Robert Rader of Welchburg and John Moore of Tyner have just completed painting our school house which adds greatly to its appearance.—Mrs. Adda Gibson is visiting her parents at Moores Creek.—Hurrah for The Citizen. It is the only paper you can read, stay at home and know what most everybody in the County and surrounding counties are doing. Subscribe and keep up with the times.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Oct. 25.—We have been having plenty of rain after which it has turned colder.—Mr. G. C. Purkey stuck a nail in his foot which hurt him very badly, but is better now.—The holiness meeting at Mt. Olive has closed.—Mrs. Maranda Parrett had a singing Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis attended the Teachers' Association at Pine Grove Saturday week.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Vaughn visited Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Parrett yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Allen of Indiana have come to live with their son, Mr. Daniel Allen.—Mrs. Martha Moore had a quilting Friday, which was well attended and much work done.—Mr. R. L. Davis has gone to Louisville to work.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Oct. 18.—The recent rains in this vicinity were very badly needed.—Streams and springs were drying up and stock was almost suffering for water.—The singing school at this place conducted by the Rev. Jas. G. Durham closed Sunday last.—We feel that our community was being greatly benefited by the singing and was sorry to have it close.—Lewis McGuire of High Top was in town yesterday on business.—C. S. Durham of Pine Hill, visited his parents here Friday.—J. S. Bicknell and Larkin Trent have been hauling logs for Riddle Durham.—Revs. Pearl Hacker and Able Gabbard, conducted a series of meetings at Kerby Knob, last week.—A. P. Gabbard has sold his farm and most of his merchandise here to J. W. Marcum, and moved to Conway, where he will again be engaged in selling goods.—His son Ben and Henry left on a drumming expedition some time ago.—Mr. Marcum has taken possession of the Gabbard property and is doing a good business in the goods line.—J. G. Durham has sold his place to Geo. Richardson and bought the Horace Durham farm joining his former place.—Mr. Richardson has moved into his new home and will resume his old trade of selling goods, as soon as a store house can be erected.—We welcome Mr. Richard-

son and Marcum in our vicinity and think them good merchants.—James Johnson has bought J. N. Hurley's goods and Mr. Hurley anticipates going on the road as a traveling sales man.—C. S. Durham has sold his lot here to James Johnson and Mr. Johnson is having a house built on it.—So old Sand Gap is greatly changed and hardly seems the same old place.—C. S. Durham attended Teachers Association at Pine Grove Saturday and reported a splendid time.—E. E. and Sherman Durham are doing carpentry work for James Johnson.—Fred Hurley and Mrs. Loo Jallie Lake were married recently at the bride's home on Birchlick. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life together.—Lewis McGuire, and C. S. Durham are gone to McKee on business today.

CARICO.

Carico, Oct. 23.—Mr. Ray Robinson has gone into the cross tie business.—Mr. R. M. Robinson made a business trip to Carico Sunday.—Mrs. Belle Lear made a flying trip to East Bernstadt last Tuesday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY CLIMAX

Climax, Oct. 24.—I. Rector has just returned from Richmond where he has been some days on business.—Mrs. Susie Rector is numbered with the sick.—Scarlet fever is raging in this county at present.—Mr. W. H. Young has opened a coal bank on his father's farm and is furnishing coal for the surrounding neighborhood.—I have all kinds of sewing machines for sale. Call and see them. Prices running from \$5 to \$55 dollars. Sold for cash or on credit at three dollars down and \$2 monthly. I live one mile from Climax postoffice on the James Henry Ridge. Call and see me. Gressie Rector.

Climax, Oct. 21.—There is lots of sickness in this part of the county at present.—Mrs. James Henry was at Elmyer Galliffs on business the 19th.—Hardia Moore is having a new barn built.—The Lynn Lumber Co. is having lots of logs put on the switch of Johnetta for shipment.—J. Rector is completing a room to his building on Dry Ridge.—Lou Bethrum, candidate for County Judge, and Tom Nicely, candidate for Sheriff of this county, were in our town shaking hands with the boys a few days ago.—Grant York and family visited at D. G. Rector's Sunday night last.—McKinley Rector has a large crop of tobacco stripped ready for market.—Mrs. S. L. Rector is on the sick list.—Mrs. Susie Rector visited at Jones Henry's Wednesday last.—Mrs. Mary D. Philbeck, near McCracken, is low with fever.—Mr. R. L. Owens of McCracken has just returned from Texas.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Malissa Owens of this place who has been sick for some time is improving slowly.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Taylor of this place were in Richmond Saturday and Sunday.—The pastor of the church at Macedonia was absent Saturday and Sunday, but the pulpit was filled by Rev. John Brewer.—Miss Stella Swinford of this place visited her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Woods at Conway Friday and Saturday.

JOHNETTA

Johnetta, Oct. 25.—The meeting has closed here with several additions to the church.—Tom Purvis and family from Jackson are visiting Mr. Wesley Abney.—Charley Forsythe who has been working at Richmond was home over Sunday.—Dan Mullins and sister of Withers visited Mr. Dave Clark's Saturday and attended church.—A great many folks are having tonsillitis just now.

BOONE

Boone, Oct. 25.—Mr. J. H. Lambert is slowly improving. He will go to Richmond Tuesday to consult Dr. Gibson.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd of Rockford visited friends and relatives at this place Sunday.—Mr. B. F. Lambert of Winchester visited his mother near this place on Saturday.—Mr. W. K. and Harvey and M. L. Grant of Winchester visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Saturday.—Mr. A. D. Knuckles visited the home of Mr. James Lambert Sunday.—Mr. Jas. Morgan of Brinell Ridge was in this place Sunday.—Mr. W. H. Lambert and Mr. Dave Martin attended Mason Grand Lodge in Louisville last week.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Oct. 18.—Mr. J. S. Wadley's sister has been visiting him the past week.—Died on the 15th, Marion Hill of pneumonia. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.—Bro. Cornelius held a week's meeting at Scaffold Cane, with nine additions all by baptism.—People in this part are almost done sowing wheat.—Little Howard Lincville is suffering very much with his leg—supposed to be white swelling.

WILDIE

Wildie, Oct. 18.—Miss Ellen Wild visited friends at this place.—Mrs. Mary Coffey and daughter Mrs. Lucy Reynolds are visiting Cattawa Lenn.—The pupils of the Medical Springs School gave a nice entertainment Friday night.—There was a singing at the Christian church on Wednesday night.—Colonel Menfice visited

home folks Sunday.—Brother Winkler from Berea filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday and baptised the following persons: Misses Lou Terpin, Lillie Riddle, Vergie Dowel and Mr. Suter Cox.—Mr. Eag Ballenge and mother-in-law were in Mt. Vernon Sunday.—Misses Belle Jones, Lou Phillips, Samantha Fish and Messrs. Martin Jones, Jack and Alfred Woodz, who are at school at Berea, were home Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Grove from Paris, Ky., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones.

GARRARD COUNTY. PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Oct. 25.—Several from this place attended Lancaster court last Monday.—Miss Fanny Kidd is very sick at this writing.—Miss Maud Kidd is visiting friends and relatives in Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum of near McKee, were the guests of A. B. Gabbard last Saturday.—Several from this place attended the Old Soldiers picnic at Berea last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Pitts of Berea last Saturday night.—Chester Blanton of Asbury was the guest of his sister, Mrs. O. L. Gabbard several days last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY ISLAND CITY

Island City, Oct. 25.—The first Quarterly meeting of the M. E. church is to be held at Cannon's chapel in Jackson County, Tuesday night and Wednesday, Nov. 16 and 17. Rev. T. B. Stratton of Barbourville will be prepared to interest the audience by presenting ideals from a high standard of Christianity and manhood. He desires to have the presence of a large audience with J. T. Gentry pastor.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

Kingston, Oct. 25.—Mrs. George Young, Hattie Lain and Miss Jessie Young were shopping in Berea Monday.—Mr. Curt Parks of this place and Willie Parks of Berea have purchased the Duerson farm at Whites Station for \$10,600.—Mrs. Cash Moody and Mrs. Arthur Riddle called on Mrs. Ellen Powell Friday evening.—Mrs. Hubert Nicely of Berea is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Soper this week.—Mrs. Cam Lewis and daughter Eva spent Friday with Mrs. Hazelwood.—Mrs. J. C. Powell and Miss Martha Powell spent Monday in Berea.—Mrs. John Carl of Lexington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Riddle this week.—Mr. L. C. Powell and family spent a few days last week with J. C. Powell.—Mr. George Crawford's children are very sick with scarlet fever.—Mrs. Acie Parks was a visitor in Berea Wednesday.—Mrs. Coyle came Friday to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Young for three weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell of Henry County spent last week with relatives here and at Mote.—Miss Ella Ballard was the guest of Minerva Soper Thursday night.—Mrs. Ben Box has returned from a visit to relatives at Lexington.

HARTS.

Harts, Oct. 19.—Mr. Bradley Lake is out in the field working for the Fidelity Portrait Co. again and is having good success.—Misses Minnie and Katherine Lake have just returned from a visit at White Hall with their friend Miss Louvenia Davis.—Dalt Waddle of this place has moved to Richmond.—Mrs. John Brewer fell and broke her arm in two places but is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hawkins visited Mr. Elmer Stewart in Jackson county Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Sidney VanWinkle has just returned from a visit at Dayton, Ohio, with her brother.—Mr. Wesley Well of Red House visited J. W. Lake Saturday and Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY. SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Oct. 16.—Jack Frost came in earnest Tuesday night.—G. W. Burch and wife of Gray Hawk are visiting relatives here this week.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf will preach at the Clark school Sunday.—Preaching at the mouth of English Branch Sunday.—J. C. Morgan of Beattyville, is visiting his mother here.—Miss Cleo Bowman, daughter R. H. Bowman has gone to London to attend school.—Henry Hurst is contemplating moving a saw mill here to saw railroad ties.—Hiram Rowlett has moved near Lexington.—Joe Clark of Station Camp is visiting his parents here this week.

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, Oct. 26.—Miss Hester Delph is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hibbard this week.—Miss Vina Gross who has been staying at Pineville for some time returned home last Monday.—Mr. Tauby Stewart came very near getting his leg broke with a log a few days ago.—Union Lodge No. 140 K. of P. meets every Saturday night in the K. of P. Hall.—Alex Means who was convicted of malicious shooting is asking the Governor for a pardon.—Mrs. Nancy Wagers died a few days ago.—School at this place is progressing nicely.—Corn crops are very dull at this place.—Misses Della Haskins and Sissie Farmer attended the Teachers Association last Saturday.—Mrs. Roxie Garrison visited her

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parents Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. James C. Haskins made a business trip to Manchester a few days ago.—J. H. Porter, whose horse was killed by lightning from a telephone wire was awarded \$200 damage against the telephone Company last week.

Hamilton, O. Letter.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 25.—Rev. S. B. Hiley delivered the Sunday afternoon lecture at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday.—Dr. Cook, the north pole explorer passed thru Hamilton on a north bound Pennsylvania train last week.—Auditor Brate has completed the tax duplicate of Butler County for 1900. It amounts to \$38,224,466 which will produce \$1,026,918 of taxes.—The Rev. F. W. Evans will be installed as pastor of the First Universalist church in Hamilton on Oct. 31.

Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., Oct. 22.—Messrs. Charley and John Golden of Leroy visited at Jack Burin's the latter part of last week.—Abner Willis and Noel Alexander arrived here the 19th.—Mrs. Edward Alexander and daughters Maude and Della were shopping in Bloomington last week.—Mrs. Willie Willson and sister Millie were Peoria callers Tuesday.—Anthony Smith's family visited their daughter at McInkna town last Sunday.—Lee Kelley was the guest of Jack Burin's last Sunday.—Mrs. Jason Sigmond is on the sick list this week.—Dennie, the little girl of Squire Young is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. Andrew Holman of Atlanta is visiting her mother, Mrs. Squire Young.—Leonard Harris and family visited Hugh Young last Sunday.

PATHS

The path that leads to a loaf of bread
Winds thru the swamps of toll;
And the path that leads to a suit of clothes
Goes through the flowerless soil;
And the path that leads to a loaf of bread
And a suit of clothes is hard to tread.
And the path that leads to a house of your own
Climbs over the bouldered hills;
And the paths that lead to a bank account
Are swept by the blast that kills.
But the man who starts in the paths to-day
In the lazy hills may go astray.
In the lazy hills are trees to shade
By the dreamy brooks of sleep,
And the rollicking river of pleasure laughs
And gambols down the steep;
But when the blasts of winter come,
The brook and the river are frozen dumb.
Then woe to those in the lazy hills,
When the blasts of winter moan,
Who strayed from the path to a bank account

And the path to a house of their own.
These paths are hard in the summer heat,
But in winter they lead to a snug retreat.

First American Post Route.
The first post route in the United States was established in 1672. It was between New York and Boston, and the schedule was once a month. Today the yearly cost of mail transportation on our railroads alone is about \$45,000,000. The railway postoffice lines cover 208,484 miles and employ over 15,000 officers and clerks.

Appendicitis Defined.
"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"
"My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."—Washington Star.

Not Being Exterminated.
In the Journal of the African Society the opinion is expressed by Mr. Selous that, contrary to the general belief, giraffes and elephants are in no danger of being exterminated in Africa.

Foes of School Children.
More than 100,000 children of school age are annually laid prostrate by the three preventable diseases of diphtheria, tuberculosis and scarlet fever, and 20,000 of these illnesses terminate fatally.

BLUE GRASS FARM FOR SALE

It is located on the Somerset pike three miles from Stanford, twelve miles from Danville and twelve miles from Lancaster. It contains 291 acres and half of it is virgin soil. It is all fine tobacco and hemp land. It is all in grass except about 40 acres which is in corn and tobacco. It lays well and is in a fine state of cultivation.
We will sell this land in two tracts, 200 acres and all improvements. A large seven room house with two halls and two porches, closets and other conveniences. A never failing well and cistern at the door. A splendid concrete cellar with ice house and cold storage and smoke house combined. All necessary outbuildings, one of the best barns in the country it has three floors with water piped through; room enough for 100 head of cattle and some number of sheep besides nine stalls for horses.
The 91 acres is on the East side of the pike and has a cabin on it and a few fruit trees, and a beautiful location for a house and a fine lot of forest trees on it; enough to do all the building you would need. The timber is walnut, sugartree, ash and oak. It is all in blue grass except four acres, this is a rich body of land.
Fine pair of stock scales.
For further information write,
Mrs. J. E. Lynn,
R. R. No. 1 Stanford, Ky.

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